

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1900.

NO. 144.

**At the Top
For Quality.**



OUR DIAMONDS

May be called **PEERLESS** if you examine them for Color, Polish, Brilliance, Shape, Cutting, Freedom from Flaws, etc., etc.

Diamonds have advanced in price, but we have yet many in our stock which we bought before the advance. Hence we can offer you some.

EXTRA VALUES.

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND US

At the Bottom for Prices.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 GOVERNMENT STREET. JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.
N. B. BOY WANTED.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Steel, Pipe Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Metallic Shingles Siding, etc.

Telephone 3
P. O. Box 423.

Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

THE WISE PERSON



Always watches the pennies; the dollars are credited with being able to care for themselves. At any rate, they do it at our store, where the purchasing power of a dollar is greater now than ever before.

ROLLED OATS, 7 lb. sacks \$.25
GRAHAM FLOUR, 10 lb. sacks \$.25
GRAHAM FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks \$ 1.10
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks \$ 1.10
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 50 lb. sacks \$ 1.10
QUAKER ROLLED OATS, 2 pkgs. \$.25

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

J. PIERCY & CO.,

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

**J. & J. Taylor's
FIRE
PROOF SAFES**

And Vault Doors.

J. EARNLEY & CO., Agents,
115 Government St. Guns and Ammunition

W. JONES

Auctioneer.

TO LET.

Furnished house on Pandora avenue; piano and well furnished house. Enquire at once.

W. JONES,
City Auction Mart,
73 and 75 Yates Street.

FOR SALE

Cheap, in consequence of winding up an estate, 3 good cottages in James Bay, \$400 each. Easy terms will be given.

APPLY
B.C. Land & Investment Agency.
40 Government St.

MORE BARGAINS.

Another cheap 3 roomed cottage, east end, only \$1,250. Two story house, 6 rooms, bath, etc., close to the park, only \$1,200. 7 roomed house on Menzies street, all modern improvements, all in A1 condition, can be bought right. Lot on Harrison street, 50x150, the cheapest property in the city. Lot on Second street, a decided bargain, \$400.

P. C. Mcgregor & Co.
New office, Macgregor Block, No. 2 View St.; main entrance, opposite Dr. D.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

You can do so by investing through us. We are in a position to offer the best real estate bargains in the city. If you wish to sell your property it will be to your advantage to list it with us. Do you wish to borrow money? We have it to lend you at lowest rates of interest. Don't fail to secure a lot at Mount Sicker at first prices; you will regret it if you do. The mines and townships will be connected by rail with the E. & N. R. R. within three months. A sawmill is rapidly nearing completion; water is being laid on; streets being cleared, and lots being sold. Prices—Corner, 375; inside lots, \$50. Place your fire insurance with us in the Phoenix of Hartford. Call and inspect our lists of property for sale and houses for rent.

Victoria Finance, Real Estate & Insurance Co., Ltd.
F. G. RICHARDS, Man. Director,
Cor. Broad and View Sts.

Lee & Fraser,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.



MAKING PLANS.

There is no difficulty about your plans if you let us help you. We put into your prospective home a great deal of enjoyment. Sometimes the houses we have don't exactly suit. We plan for improvements in the houses we have, or help you to build a new one.

Bargains—5 roomed cottage and lot, \$750, easy terms; 3 roomed cottage and lot, \$1,350, easy terms; 2 lots, James Bay, \$750, a snap.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

9 and 11 Trench Avenue, Victoria.

HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR **GLASS**
WARES
Stationery and Confectionery
At the Bottom.

CUT WORMS

Chrysolinae is sure death to this pest. Just the thing for spraying and sprinkling. A trial will prove this. At all drug stores.

Sunshine Manf'g Co.
TELEPHONE 322.

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**John
Jamieson's**

★★★
**Irish
Whiskey.**

**Hudson's
Bay
Company,
Agents.**

FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 SHIP

'LYNTON'

433 TONS REGISTER.

Sails Early in October.

For freight rates, etc., apply to

R. P. RITNET & CO., LD., Agents.

NEW U. S. BATTLESHIP.

(Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., Aug. 28.—The new battleship Alabama, built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, for the United States government, left her anchorage in the President's roads this morning for the 32-knot staked course off Boone Island, where she is having her trial run. Many naval men expressed the opinion she would make 17 knots or better. The government expects the Alabama to exceed 16 knots for four hours.

Why Japan Landed Troops.

Washington, Aug. 28.—In regard to the reported landing of Japanese troops at Amoy, the Japanese legation received today a confirmatory telegram from Tokyo, to the effect that in view of the fact that Amoy has, on account of its proximity to Formosa, frequently served as the base for evil designs upon the island, and that in addition to the burning of a Japanese temple there have been riots against foreigners, the Japanese government have considered it necessary to land a small force for the purpose of protecting their consulate and the foreign residents at that port.

Canton Quiet.

Hongkong, Aug. 28.—Gen. Cote, from the island of Formosa (Japanese territory), commands the Japanese forces occupying Amoy. Large bodies of troops have been landed and Nordenfolt guns have been mounted commanding the city. Many Chinese are leaving. The British cruiser Isis sailed from here today under sealed orders. It is thought probable she is going to Amoy.

Canton is quiet. The large merchant guilds are feeding the poor in order to prevent a disturbance.

Will Demand Indemnity.

Washington, Aug. 28.—It is said in administrative circles that in the event of the ability of the powers to agree upon a

Practically A Prisoner

**Admirals Have Decided to Hold
Li Hung Chang on Board
Ship**

**Until the Powers Have Opened
Negotiations With the
Chinese.**

**Situation at Amoy is Causing
Alarm and Japan Has
Landed Troops.**

(Associated Press.)
Paris, Aug. 28.—Admiral Courbet, the French commander-in-chief in Chinese waters, has called the navy department here that a council of admirals has notified the foreign legations at Peking that it has been decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the opening of negotiations with the Chinese.

Not Confirmed.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The state department has heard nothing of any intention to interfere with the movements of Li Hung Chang. The report from the French admiral at Taku to the contrary is believed to refer to an incident of the past, when Li Hung Chang contemplated a visit to Peking by way of Taku and the Peiho.

Has Li Power to Negotiate?

Washington, Aug. 28.—The sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as a plenipotentiary to conclude a settlement with the powers is now a subject for active telegraphic negotiations among the powers. It was stated positively today that the issue was still open.

Some of the powers have taken the ground that Li no longer represents anything tangible, that the fleeing Chinese Emperor and Empress Dowager are powerless to carry out any pledges, but none of them has, so far as can be learned on enquiry, finally decided that this important question is beyond recall.

Replies From Powers.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Several replies have been received to the instructions sent to the United States ambassadors and ministers last week asking them to sound the government to which they are accredited in two propositions: First, the willingness of these governments to accept the sufficiency of Earl Li Hung Chang's credentials to treat with the powers for a settlement; and second, to ascertain if possible what the future policy of each power was to be.

Regarding the latter inquiry the replies thus far have developed nothing. With regard to the former inquiry England and Russia are agreed that Earl Li's credentials are sufficient. Germany, however, takes a firm stand against the sufficiency of his credentials, and is the only power as yet which has returned a flat footed dissent.

The Emperor.

London, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese officials have informed the foreign consuls that the Emperor, the Dowager Empress and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai Yuan Fu, 24 miles southwest of Peking.

Rioting at Amoy.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A cablegram has been received at the state department from United States Consul Johnson at Amoy, China, relative to the rioting in progress at that city. He reports that many of the richer Chinese and Europeans are leaving the place.

A cablegram received at the navy department announced that the Chinese sailed today from Shanghai. She goes to Amoy in accordance with the department's orders. She should arrive there on Thursday of this week.

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Will Demand Indemnity.

Washington, Aug. 28.—It is said in administrative circles that in the event of the ability of the powers to agree upon a

Chinese policy that will preserve the integrity of the Empire, the plan most likely to be adopted will provide for the international administration of the customs service.

Under this plan representatives of the several allied powers having forces on Chinese soil will be stationed at all customs ports of China to supervise or administer the service and watch the revenues with a view to ensuring collections of the enormous indemnities that will be individually demanded by each of the governments.

Moving from Peking.

Vienna, Aug. 28.—The commander of the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa in a dispatch from Chefoo, which is not dated, reports that Russian and Japanese troops are advancing northwards from Peking.

Dispatches Missing.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Adjutant-General Corbin has received a dispatch from Chaffee saying that he has received so dispatches from Corbin since August 14th. This was the date on which the allied army attacked and entered Peking. Many dispatches have been sent by Gen. Corbin since that date and the delay in their delivery is astonishing even with the strange conditions which have existed in China. Like the Conger dispatches the ones from Chaffee is undated. The only explanation as to this lack of dates is that dispatches have been butchered, probably on the way through China.

Hard Fighting at Tien Tsin.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28.—Lieut. Keith Naylor, of the 24th United States Infantry, who participated in the storming of Tien Tsin, and was reported to be killed, has written a letter to friends in this city under the date of July 18th, which gives the following story of the battle:

"We passed over the first wall without much loss and took shelter in a mud house to get ready for the advance. Finally we started, the little Japanese in the center, the British and French on the left and the United States on the right. A perfect rain of bullets fell around us, and men fell by scores. We had no shelter, but were forced to rush from ditch to ditch, everywhere under a heavier fire. Finally we arrived directly under the walls of the city, with only a river between when the ammunition gave out. This was about 9 a.m., and we stayed all day until 6.30, when we retired, and then only pursuant to orders. Our losses were about 35 per cent. of our total strength, which was 482."

Baroness Von Ketteler.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The war department yesterday received the following:

"Taku, (no date), to Adjutant-General, Washington: I have offered assistance to Baroness von Ketteler. Will furnish transportation and escort to Tien Tsin in a few days. I have offered transportation and accommodations to Nagasaki also. (Signed) Chaffee."

Baroness von Ketteler, widow of the murdered German minister to China, is an American born daughter of President Ledyard, of Michigan Central railway, whose home is in Detroit, Mich.

Sent to Manila.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The first United States cavalry, which arrived at Kobe, Japan, today, en route to China, has been diverted to Manila.

KING VICTOR IN DANGER.

Anarchist Arrested on Suspicion of Being Implicated in Plot.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Petit-Rien, from Rome, says an anarchist has been arrested at Carrage on suspicion of having conspired to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel III.

THE POPE AND KING HUMBERT.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 28.—As a result of the outcry against the declaration of the Osservatore Romano, says the Rome correspondent of the Daily Express, "that the late King Humbert had meditated giving up Rome to the hierarchy," the clerical papers have been instructed to publish a statement giving confirmation and details.

According to this account King Humbert, some months before his death, wrote to Cardinal Giuseppe Prisco, Archbishop of Naples, requesting that a trustworthy priest be sent to his confession. A priest was sent, but absolution was refused unless Humbert would agree to abdicate and give up Rome. The King asked time to consider, as he was anxious to receive sacrament. According to the clerical version the priest had induced the Holy See to grant Christian burial. King Humbert's letter to Cardinal Prisco will be published.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 28.—Harold E. Strid-iron, of Chicago, who says he was shot twice by his friend, John H. Eason, of the same city, in the Vendome Hotel in this city yesterday, was still unconscious at the hospital today.

FOREST FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 28.—Ten square miles of forest reserve in San Gabriel reservation have already been swept by fire and still the flames are destroying the timber.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The Chicago Plumbers Union, at a meeting last night, called off the strike ordered a week ago. The men, 400 in number, will return to work today.

British Successes

**Lord Roberts Reports a Satisfactory
Advance Towards the
Boers' Headquarters.**

**Troops, Under General Buller,
Have Taken a Strong Position
Near Dalmanucha.**

**While Baden-Powell's Force Occupied
Nylstroom Without
Opposition.**

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 28.—Lord Roberts reports under the date of Belfast, August 27th, as follows:

"Our movements are slow on account of the extent and nature of the country. To-day we made a satisfactory advance and met with decided success."

"The work fell entirely to Buller's troops, and resulted in the capture of Bergendal, a very strong position, two miles northwest of Dalmanucha. I met Buller at Bergendal, after it was reached by our troops."

"I am glad to find the occupation cost less than was feared, on account of the approach being across an open glacial for 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and the stand of the enemy."

"The Inniskilling and 2nd Rifle Brigade formed the attacking party. The latter suffered the most. I hope the casualties will not exceed 50 or 60. One officer was killed and 2 wounded. A good many Boers were killed and a pom pom (quick firing gun) was captured."

"French advanced on the left to Swartskops, on the Lydenburg road, and prepared the way for the movement of Pole-Carew's division to-morrow."

"Baden-Powell reports that he occupied Nylstroom without opposition. As the country there he and Paget are operating in dense bush and veldt, it is not desirable at present to proceed further north, and their troops are returning to Pretoria."

Boer Lines Broken.

London, Aug. 28.—A special from Pretoria, dated August 27th, says: "It is stated that fighting with Botha's commando was resumed this morning. The Boers' lines were broken and the enemy is falling back. The British casualties are reported to be considerable."

PARADE IN CHICAGO.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic Celebrate.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Along streets filled with a cheering multitude, past towered buildings gay with Stars and Stripes, through arches of honor, beneath suspended banners and swinging portraits of illustrious leaders, 35,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic marched today in the bright sunshine and a cool breeze. Not in many years has Chicago extended so affectionate a welcome to the stranger within her gates as that given today to the veterans. The parade took about five hours in passing. Commander-in-Chief Shaw was the review officer.

SHAH WILL HURRY HOME.

Persians Object to His Fondness For Western Ideas.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 28.—"I hear from a well informed source that a serious insurrection has broken out in Persia, which will in all probability cause the Shah's visit to Europe to be curtailed," says a cablegram to the Times from its Paris correspondent. "The object of the revolt is to dethrone the present Shah, whose fondness for western ideas makes him unpopular to Persians of the old school, and to place his brother on the throne."

PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Two Deaths Reported—Forty Families Isolated.

(Associated Press.)

Glasgow, Aug. 28.—Three members of a family (father, mother and child), have been certified to be suffering from tubercular plague. Ten families living in their neighborhood have been placed under medical observation.

Later—One death occurred to-day. This is the second which has occurred from the plague. Forty families are now isolated.

NEGROES WILL APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., Aug. 28.—Giles B. Jackson, a negro lawyer of Richmond, Va., acting for the National Council of Constitutional Rights Association, has employed ex-Attorney-General A. B. Pillsbury of this city, and Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., as his counsel in proceedings which will be instituted for the purpose of bringing before the Supreme Court of the United States the question of legality of the recently enacted statute laws and constitutional amendments in some of the Southern States, which are said to tend toward the disfranchising of the negroes.



We Are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's

PRESCRIPTION STORE

Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets, Victoria B. C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Activity Of Allies

They Have Taken a District West of the Chinese Capital.

Rumor That International Troops Were Forced to Retreat in Peking.

London, Aug. 27.—International troops, resuming aggressive operations, have taken the district west of Peking. This statement, based on Chinese authority, is, is based on Shanghai.

From the same place comes the further statement that Li Hung Chang has wired the Empress Dowager at Hsian Fu, requesting the arrest of Prince Tuan and the disarmament of the Boxers, in order to give him an opening for negotiations with the powers.

"Evidence has been received here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "going to show that General Yung Lu was the real author of the anti-foreign outbreak, the Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan and the others all having been persuaded by him to take an extreme attitude, while he stood aside and awaited developments."

American refugee missionaries in Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail, are anxious to return to the interior, but the United States consul has better help the ends of Russia in Manchuria. The question would be satisfactorily settled to Russian minds by the seizure of the northern provinces."

Reported Repulse.

Paris, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch to Le Siecle from St. Petersburg says: "It is persistently rumored that the Russian government has received dispatches asserting that, after a fierce battle inside Peking, the allies retreated, losing 1,800 men; mostly Russians." It is further said that the Chinese occupy four positions, from which they are bombarding the allies in a murderous manner."

Dispatch From Conquer.

Washington, Aug. 27.—After several days' internecine in Chinese circles, the government-to-day received two dispatches, which bring its advisers up to the most recent date.

There are indications that the principal delays in the lines of communication are encountered between Tien Tsun and Peking—a fact explainable by the newspaper advice that small hands of Boxers are operating on the line of communication of the Peking campaign force. The fact that more than a week was covered by the last interruption gives rise to the belief here that these attacks upon lines of communication by the Boxers are more favorable than was supposed to be possible after the heavy losses inflicted upon them by the international force in its advance.

The important dispatch of the day was one from Conger relative to the military situation in Peking. Unfortunately it lacked a date, the minister not having received the department's instructions to include the date in the body of his dispatches. The department undertook to correct the omission, but finally concluding from international evidence that Mr. Conger's message was later than the official communication from the new capital, the message was allowed publicity for what it was worth.

Conger's reference to the arrival of 2,000 fresh German troops caused some surprise, no one having watched the movements of the German contingent which was now arriving regularly in China and consequently may be expected soon to equal in strength the military contingents of any of the European powers represented.

A statement in Conger's dispatch is that respecting the appearance in Peking of some of the members of the Tung Li Yamen. A natural construal to be given to this statement is that these ministers wish to undertake to represent the Chinese government formally in negotiations with the powers. It has been found impossible up to this moment according to Conger's statement, to meet any representative of the Chinese in Peking who was competent to open negotiations. With some person or persons to deal with, it may be possible for the powers to come to a settlement with the Chinese government. They could not withdraw their troops without arranging for indemnity for the heavy costs they have been put to. Therefore, it is conceivable a hope that in the persons of these members of the Tung Li Yamen there may be found some authorized representative of the Chinese government competent to make engagements on these points.

Another event of the day was the order dispatching the U.S.S. Castine from Shanghai to Amoy, a distance of 400 miles. The little gunboat should make the run in two days, under favorable conditions. The consul at Amoy agreeing with the representatives of the business interests, it was decided to be proper to send a gunboat to Amoy, not because of any apprehension as to Japan's aspirations, but to prevent rioting at this dangerous point.

The first direct word from Gen. Chaffee since August 18th came to-day in the form of a cablegram, dated at Taku, reporting the action of the Sixth Cavalry with the enemy near Tien Tsun on the 19th. Gen. Chaffee's belated report of an engagement previously reported by Geney is cabled from Taku, August 20th, in which he says: "On the morning of the 19th the Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed 1,000 Boxers outside Tien Tsun. One hundred Chinese were killed and five Americans wounded."

Boxers Massing.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from Tien Tsun says large bodies of Boxers are concentrating fifteen miles northeast of Tientsin (Kang Tsun). Killed Five Hundred Chinese.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Gen. Frey, the commander of French forces in northern China, in his account of the operations of the French contingent, says that with the Russian forces, also under him, he seized the Chuen Chen gate of Peking on August 16th, defeating large numbers of Manchu troops who defended it with cannon.

The general adds that his forces next captured the Si Hsia Men gate after a long resistance and marched to Pei Tang and rescued Monsignor Favier and the Europeans besieged there. He says the entire city between the marble bridge, the Imperial palace and Pei Tang bristled with entrenchments, desperately defended by heavy Chinese forces, and that the most difficult and exhausting street fighting was necessary to dislodge the enemy. Throughout the day M. Pichon, the French minister, and the legion staff marched beside Gen. Frey. Finally his column occupied Charbon Hill.

Gen. Frey says that his forces killed two officers and three men wounded. The Russians and Japs also suffered. Gen. Frey pays a high tribute to the courage of the troops who accounted for more than five hundred Chinese dead left on the field.

ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

Outlook is Becoming More Serious—Expulsion of Bulgarians.

London, Aug. 28.—Referring to the tension between Rumania and Bulgaria, recently accentuated by the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Sofia government to the Rumanian for the suppression of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, which has its headquarters at the Bulgarian capital, the Bucharest correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing yesterday, says:

"The outlook becomes more and more serious. The opinion of the general public here is that Bulgaria must be taught a lesson by force if necessary. Many public meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) throughout Rumania. All were characterized by a very warlike tone. The expulsion of Bulgarians from Rumania continues."

Judge "Aren't you ashamed to have struck so old a man?"

Accused—"It isn't my fault that he's grown old. I've been after him for years and should have much preferred to get him younger."

A Young Girl

May be very old in suffering. She is very apt to neglect the early symptoms of disease. Often when she takes treatment it is the wrong treatment for her case. Very many young women write to Dr. Pierce and consult him by letter free. All such correspondence is strictly private, and womanly modesty is spared the shock of indecent examinations, unpleasant questionings and offensive local treatments.

"I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowan, of 1224 Bank St., Washington, D. C. "I tried all the remedies but none seemed to do any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to Dr. Pierce for help. I received a very encouraging reply and commenced treatment at once. I had not used the 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved. It is improving every day and I still continue to take the medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

In regard to this communication Ald. Yates said he did not think the document should be "received and filed," but "received and framed." The council had evidently been under a misapprehension in regard to this question for a number of years. He advised that investigation

Bicycles and Taxation

Conference Between City Council and Cycling Club Officials Last Evening.

Municipal Legislators Discussed Clauses of Revenue By-Law and Other Details.

The principal topic for discussion at the meeting of the City Council last evening was that clause of the Revenue By-law for 1900, providing for the imposition of a tax of \$1 for bicycles. A deputation from the Capital City Cycling Club were also present and gave their views on the subject for primarily in support of the petition asking that the money derived from this taxation be devoted to the inauguration of cinder paths on the streets.

Another important matter was the report of the city solicitor regarding the rights of the corporation to compel the street railway company to keep their lines in thorough repair.

During the discussion engendered in the consideration of the Revenue By-law Ald. Cameron spoke trenchantly in favor of improving the streets, which he considered would advertise this city more than anything else.

After the usual preliminaries, communications were taken up. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., wrote enclosing several copies of the bills to amend the Municipal Act, Received and filed and Mr. Helmcken will be thanked for his kindness.

M. L. Young complained that the pound-keeper had impounded his dog, and although he had paid the tax with in the required time he had not yet received his canine. He asked that an inquiry be instituted.

Ald. Yates pointed out that this was not the first, second nor third complaint against the pound official, who seemed to occupy his time in gathering in the valuable dogs and allowing the curs free. The duties of the pound-keeper were to clear streets of curs. He consequently moved that the communication be received and an enquiry made at a special meeting. Carried.

E. H. Hunt suggested that the new street between Richmond avenue and Rockland avenue be named Ralston street. Received and referred to city engineer for report.

W. J. Hanna wrote enclosing the account for exhuming the body of a child some time ago. The account amounted to about \$5. Referred to finance committee with power to act.

Mrs. Shanks wrote regarding application for status of her husband on Moss street. The distance from the main to her premises was only about 200 yards, and she asked that pipes be placed there. Referred to the water commissioner for report.

Messrs. Barker and Potts drew attention to the fact that they had asked for a rebate of \$72 of poll tax which they claimed was illegally collected from Chinese clients. They threatened action if their request was not complied with. Received and filed and writers will be informed that their request is receiving consideration of finance committee.

Edgar Fawcett directed attention to a defect in the drain on Franklin street, which had caved in. He asked that it be remedied. Referred to city engineer for report.

The city solicitor reported as follows: "Gentlemen: We have the honor to report that in accordance with the request made to us, we have considered the rights which the corporation possess to compel the street railway company to keep their lines in thorough repair, and we have considered the acts and by-laws bearing upon the question."

Considering the effect of section 27 of by-law (108) 45, and the inference to be drawn from the remaining sections quoted, it is our opinion that the company must keep their lines in thorough repair, and must keep their portions of the streets as are interfered with by their lines in repair, so that the lines are at all times efficient, and that the rails are flush with the street, so as to offer as little obstruction as possible.

As an illustration, we consider that should the rails sink below the surface of the bed of the road, the company must raise their rails, and vice versa, if the roadway sinks or hollows in consequence of the traffic passing in the ground adjacent to the sleeper or under structure of the rail the company must fill up the cavities.

With regard to bridges, we are of opinion that with some little doubt on the construction of the by-law and section 23 thereof, that the company have to maintain the flooring of the portion of a bridge crossed, occupied by their rails, in good repair and condition, and if any want of repair in other portions of the bridge should exist which can be directly traced to the operations of the street railway service, the company can be called upon to mend the same, or should the council decide to reform the bridge the company must bear their proportion. We come to this conclusion because the whole spirit of the by-law which embodies the agreement with the company is, that the bed of the track lines, whether in the roadway or crossing a bridge, which is in fact the "roadway," shall be always repaired and maintained and kept by the company in an efficient condition.

Some care should be exercised in the formally calling upon the company for repair, and we suggest that when it is deemed a proper and convenient time to do so, the engineer should be asked to furnish a general report upon the wants of repair existing over the whole of the company's system, and that we should then be asked to advise as to the form in which the request for repair is made to them.

MASON & BRADBURN.

In regard to this communication Ald. Yates said he did not think the document should be "received and filed," but "received and framed." The council had evidently been under a misapprehension in regard to this question for a number of years. He advised that investigation

be made to ascertain if the tramway company paid their share of taxation, and then it would be known how much revenue was derived from this company. He moved that it be received and filed, and a copy sent to the city engineer. Also that city solicitor be requested to report on the powers of the council to tax companies.

In seconding, Ald. Stewart pointed out that the company should be notified that they must hereafter pay for the work of improving the street between the tracks. The resolution was carried.

City engineer reported that the cost of proposed permanent sidewalk on Yates and Broad streets, as covered by Ald. Brydon's motion, would be \$1,122.75.

Ald. Cameron suggested that the report lay on the table pending the consideration of the finance committee's report. This was seconded by Ald. Stewart and carried.

Chief of Police J. M. Langley wrote regarding the purchase of winter clothing for the police force. Referred to purchasing agent for tenders to be called for supplying the articles mentioned in the report.

W. W. Northcott reported that he had sold two horses owned by the city to the highest bidder—one for \$80 and the other for \$25. Received and filed.

Thomas Hooper and Jno. Hepburn were asking that the sidewalk on Cormorant street be raised to the street grade as its present condition caused considerable inconvenience. Referred to city engineer with power to act.

The finance committee reported on the awarding of the contract for printing and binding of the municipal by-laws to the B. C. Printing & Engraving Co., the lowest tender. Received and adopted.

The same committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$4,427.08. Adopted.

The report of the city engineer on cost of permanent sidewalks was next received and adopted. Received and adopted.

The council then took up the revenue by-law dealing with the bicycle tax features. Permission was granted Messrs. Cuthbert and Wm. Dee, representing the Capital City Cycling Club, to explain their views on the subject.

In addressing the council Mr. Cuthbert explained that the present roads were not suitable at all times during the year, while the bicycle paths would be suitable. The paths were not requested for pleasure, but for safety of necessity. At the present time there was \$250,000 invested in wheels in this city, and that capital had as much right to the consideration of good road as any other capital. Cyclists had as much right to a portion of the road as a pedestrian. A People would rather pay \$1 a year in tax than \$3 occasionally in fines. The deputation had been requested to suggest the following:

"That every bicycle above 19-inch frame be taxed \$1 per year, and that all 19 inches and under be taxed 50 cents per year."

"That all moneys collected from this tax and from fines imposed on cyclists be expended upon the making and maintenance of every bicycle path as possible."

"That the paths built shall be as follows: From Douglas street up Yates to Oak Bay Junction; from Pandora street to the Foul-tan above Government street; from Johnson street to Victoria street via Indian reserve, if possible; if not, by the bridge from James Bay bridge to the park via birdcage walk and Superior street; from birdcage walk to the outer wharf."

"That one or two of our representatives be asked to act with the street committee."

It is also suggested to your honorable body that city by-laws be passed prohibiting vehicles of any sort and horses from using these paths, and prohibiting any person from placing or dropping any large stone, piece of wood, glass or other dangerous obstruction on the streets or paths; also compelling all horses or vehicles to keep to the left of the centre of the road; also that every bicycle or other vehicle be compelled to carry a lantern or lamp after sunset, and that all scorching be absolutely prohibited on any street, path, or public place, and that the speed of a bike shall not exceed eight miles an hour. It is also urged that the following street improvements are very necessary: That the streets shall all be level with the sewer and water main-caps and tram rails. That the planks of the bridges be levelled.

In reply to Ald. Yates, Mr. Cuthbert said the petitions were signed by 350 people, representing about 750 wheels. In reply to a question from the mayor, Mr. Cuthbert said that from 1,500 to 2,500 wheels are in use in the city.

Continuing, Mr. Cuthbert said that if the council passed the by-law, whatever surplus was at the disposal of the city of the amount raised by entertainments and other means during the year, would be devoted to the assistance of the city in inaugurating the requested improvements.

Ald. Yates asked the deputation if they had any suggestions to make as to the best way to collect the tax. There was difficulty experienced in collecting the dog tax, and he would like to learn how that on bicycles could be collected.

Mr. Cuthbert replied that the case had not been thoroughly discussed by the club, but he did not anticipate any difficulty on this point.

Mr. Dee suggested that the matter of collecting the bicycle tax be dealt with by the collector of the poll tax, who could ascertain in the various premises the names of bicycle riders.

Ald. Williams favored the construction of bicycle tracks, but he pointed out that the attempt to collect the tax in Seattle had proved a lamentable failure.

Ald. Cooley thought that a small tag on each wheel would obviate the difficulty. If a wheel was seen without a tag the owner should be summoned.

Mr. Dee explained that this plan was adopted in several of the larger cities. Ald. Cameron suggested that the clause be forwarded in writing, and the matter laid over until after the public meeting.

Ald. Yates was afraid that the \$2,000 derived from the taxation of the wheels would not be sufficient. He threw out the suggestion that the wheels be taxed \$2 each the first year and \$1 each the next in order to raise the required amount. Ald. Cameron's suggestion was embodied in the form of a motion and carried.

The clause will consequently stand in abeyance until after the public meeting on Wednesday evening.

Ald. Stewart wanted sub-section "B," section 6, providing for a tax of \$2 for vehicles, struck out. Ald. Yates on the other hand was desirous that the clause be retained.

Ald. Cameron opposed the imposition of restrictions in vehicles. Good streets were wanted, and he believed that those would be obtained if the finances were properly handled. Excellent progress was being made, streets were being paved and permanent sidewalks inaugurated. Considerable money has been spent on other departments, which should be devoted to improving the streets. There was sufficient revenue to allow for these improvements. People talked of advertising Victoria. The best way to do this was to improve the streets. The procedure of improving the little potting-ging tax on vehicles was an absolute one, and scarcely adequate. Next year an effort should be made toward the desired object—the improvement of the streets.

The mayor pointed out that expressmen had been taxed for years past, and it was only just that the owner of a vehicle should pay for the part of the street he helped to wear out.

Ald. Stewart's motion that the sub-section be struck out was lost. It was ultimately decided that the sub-section be laid over.

At this juncture the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The council then adjourned.

Many Boers Killed

During the Last Attack by Gen. Buller on the Bethlehem Commando.

Commandant Among the Dead—The British Casualties Were Few.

London, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail correspondent telegraphing from Lorenzo Marques says that during Gen. Buller's recent attack the Boers lost heavily. Half the gunners of the Bethlehem Commando were killed, as well as its commandant, Vondalwig, a cousin of Herr Krupp.

"A council of war of the Boers at Machadoodorp," says the correspondent, "decided against the advice of Commandant-General Botha, to return to the original plan of retiring on Lydenburg."

Former President Steyn and Commandant Deloray are reported to have had an interview with Mr. Kruger last Saturday at Waterlooveld.

Writing from Belfast to-day, Lord Roberts says: "Our casualties on Sunday were wonderfully few, considering the heavy firing and the number of hours we were engaged. Buller estimates his as two killed and 24 wounded. His troops had to bivouac where they stopped after darkness fell, and accurate returns are as yet impossible. The casualties of the force operating north of Belfast were three killed and 54 wounded."

German's Complaint.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A deputation of German subjects residing in the Transvaal arrived here to lodge a complaint with the German consular authorities regarding alleged cruelty in treatment at Johannesburg. They assert that four hundred German subjects of both sexes were arrested there and sent to a seaport, from which port they were shipped to Fushing, where the British landed them penniless.

CHINESE V. C'S.

Old Substitutes For the Little Bronze Men.

To reward a defender of the Celestial empire in any tangible form for bravery on the battlefield is practically to promote him to a higher social standing than he ever enjoyed before. He will become the guest of the rich, and in short be lionized throughout the neighborhood he resides in.

The chief reason for this is that rewards are seldom given for prowess on the battlefield in China, but when they are, the most acceptable of them all from the private soldier's point of view is a sack of rice valued at three taels, or nearly a month's pay. The commanding officer of each regiment has power to give as many sacks as are deserved, and at the conclusion of every campaign he sends in a formidable bill to the government for rice. No inquiries are made, nor are the names of the recipients asked for, so in nine cases out of ten the officer sells the grain and puts the money into his own pocket, while the deserving soldier to whom the rice would have meant a good deal has to go without.

Another method of rewarding a man's bravery is to make him a standard-bearer, and in this position he receives an extra tael a month whenever pay-day comes round. Each regiment has a number of these standard-bearers, who upon going into action pray that they may be killed, for if they come back alive some doubts will in all probability spring up in the minds of their comrades as to their bravery.

The highest reward that can be bestowed upon a soldier in the Chinese army, however, is to make him a member of the Emperor's private bodyguard. This force is a small one, containing about forty men in all, each of whom distinguished himself at some time or another on the field of battle. The honor corresponds to that of receiving the Victoria Cross in this country, and is equally coveted, despite the fact that he who has displayed sufficient valor to merit a place in the bodyguard is liable to be called upon to lose down his life whenever the Emperor thinks fit. But this, strange to say, is considered to be the crowning honor of all.

TRAINING GERMAN TROOPS.

The total membership of athletic societies in Germany at the present time is five hundred and fifty thousand, over half being members who regularly receive instruction; which means that in case of war Germany will have two hundred and seventy-five thousand trained athletes in her army, exclusive of those serving with the colors.

Up to the organization of the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute, in 1857, the training the German soldier received was left to a great extent in the hands of the officers in command. At the present time, however, this work has been placed in charge of those specially trained for the purpose.

The training is not looked upon in the nature of a pastime or recreation, but is in every sense a drill, whose object is to develop the physical side of the soldier in a scientific manner. The methods followed do not differ from those in vogue in an ordinary gymnasium, except that they are much less elaborate. All soldiers receive daily instruction.

The base of a recruit's life is the quarter-balken, a horizontal bar with square edges. Upon this the recruit hangs by his hands, and he is then compelled to do as many "pull ups"—in other words, to draw himself up until his chin is on a level with the bar—as he possibly can. "Setting up" exercises play a prominent part, too, and they, together with the various other exercises, soon whip the gawky farmer's boy into an active and agile soldier, if not a graceful one.

The Germans have an apparatus rarely seen in other countries. It is known as the sprungkasten, and consists of a table-shaped box upon which a mat is fastened. This is used for the purpose of mounting and vaulting. Wall scaling, ditch leaping, rope and mast climbing, leaping, and swimming are all included in the school of the soldier. The instruction in the latter is very thorough, and no one is considered proficient until he is able to swim thirty minutes with the heaviest stroke. The proficient swimmers are then taught to swim with knapsack and rifle and execute all sorts of jumps and dives from the different jumping and diving platforms, which range from six to twenty feet in height.

The wonderful endurance of the German soldier, who is probably handicapped by more weight, and less comfortably clad, than any other soldier in the world, is directly traceable to the infinite care and thoroughness which are displayed in his physical training. Athletic sports and games are unknown to him.—Munsey's Magazine.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

is selected from the very highest grades grown. It is HIGH GRADE PURITY—its fragrance proclaims its excellence.

ALL GOOD GROCERS. CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y. T.

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.,

BENNETT, B. C., and WHITE HORSE, Y. T.

Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon.

BUILD THE WELL KNOWN

V. Y. T. SCOWS.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse.

FRED. O. WHITE, Manager.

TO BE HAPPY

You Must Be Comfortable. It does not cost much either.

From \$7 to \$40.

Couches AND Lounges

IN MANY STYLES

Weiler Bros.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

COAL

WELLINGTON COLLIERY COAL.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Sack and Lumps \$6 Ton

W. WALKER

STOCK STREET. TELEPHONE CALL 485.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL

Washed Nuts, \$5.00 Sack and Lump, \$6.00 Delivered. Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces.

KINGMAN & CO., Telephone 667.

STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE

63 VICTORIA STREET.

ONE DOOR ABOVE BOARD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapement, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00.

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Baskinet stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

ANDREW SHERET.

Plumber

102 Fort St. Cor. Blanche Telephone 66.

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

MR. THOMAS C. SORBY,

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Has removed his offices to Room 48, First Street, Block.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned have this day appointed Mr. J. Raymond sole agent for the sale of our bricks, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Signed: Elford & Smith, Jennings Bros. M. Humber. J. Baker.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic, and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Provincial Parliament

What Promised to Be the Final Session Ends Very Abruptly.

Report From the Stevenson Strike Committee-The Premier's Excursion Party.

Monday, Aug. 27.

The evening session, which was expected to be prolonged all night, terminated abruptly after midnight through the action of the opposition leader who intimated that if the rights of the opposition were not respected he would use his power to prolong the session. The government therefore moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday. The members are to-morrow bound for Comox, where the Premier's mines will be examined, the House resuming on Thursday forenoon.

Prayers were read by Rev. Bishop Oridge.

A number of numerous signed petitions from Slocan, Amherst, Nelson, etc., were presented by Messrs. Houston and Green, praying that a mining commission be not appointed.

Capt. Tatlow presented a petition from Vancouver, signed by over one hundred, protesting against the increase in the mining tax.

The committee appointed to examine into the grievances of the settlers in the E. & N. belt reported as follows:

Legislative Committee Room, August 27th, 1900.

Mr. Speaker:

Your select committee appointed to inquire into the claims of certain settlers within the E. & N. railway belt, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee respectfully recommend that, as it is necessary to go thoroughly into this matter, and the time at the disposal of your committee during the present session is inadequate to go into the question as completely as they desire, and thus finally settle the matter, that your present select committee, Messrs. Helmecken, Oliver, Neil, McInnes, McBride, and Smith, be appointed a commission to sit during the recess, with authority to call and examine witnesses and report at the next session of the House.

R. SMITH, Chairman,
H. DALLAS HELMECKEN,
JOHN OLIVER,
W. W. B. MCINNES,
ALAN W. NEILL.

Mr. Smith moved that the rules of the House be suspended to allow the resolution to be considered and adopted forthwith. He explained that the time had been very short for the committee to go into this somewhat complicated question. The members would have to have more time to examine into the matter.

The motion being objected to was withdrawn.

Mr. Neill moved the following resolution:

"That this House urge upon the government the necessity of negotiating with the Dominion authorities, with a view to the settlement of the dispute now pending between the Dominion and Provincial governments, as to the actual and ultimate ownership of the Indian reserves in this province; and that, pending such settlement, mutually arranged regulations may be issued, under which free miners may locate and work mineral claims on Indian reserves, and obtain rights of way through such reserves, when necessary for the working of any mineral claims."

Mr. Neill said this seemed to be a matter that was nobody's business. He thought there were more reserves than the number of Indians warranted. Prospects went on to these reserves, not knowing them to be such, and indeed some of them were never occupied. Not only did it prevent the taking up of claims, but it blocked up the means of access to claims lying behind them, as roads could not be made through them. Both the Dominion and Provincial governments offered no objection, nor would the Indians. It was simply a matter where a very little steel between the question and its settlement. The member for North Nanaimo had obtained a tentative assurance from the Minister of the Interior that if an arrangement could be reached with the provincial government he would be glad to assist in so far as possible.

The resolution was cordially endorsed by Messrs. Fulton and Smith. A favorable answer was given by the Minister of Mines, and the motion passed.

Mr. Gordon moved the following resolution:

"That the House resolve itself into committee of the whole and a resolution be adopted, respectfully calling on the Dominion government to pass the Natal act respecting immigrants and that the same be signed by any member of this House desiring to do so."

In committee he moved:

"That whereas the wave of Mongolian immigration is increasing in volume at such an alarming rate that it threatens to overwhelm all the industries connected with the development of the natural resources of this province, whether the fisheries, lumber, mineral or agricultural."

"That during the first six months of the present year over 7,000 Japanese alone have landed on our shores; a number of whom, however, are said to have crossed to the United States."

"And that out of a total population of say 200,000, or about 40,000 working white men, we have a probable Mongolian working population of 20,000."

"That the above proportion is continually being changed by a constant influx of these undesirable people, and white immigration is deterred by dread of competition with them."

"And that the well known law conditions of life under which the Mongolians live render it impossible for white men, with their higher standard of living, to compete successfully."

"And that, while being loyal to the throne and constitution of our country,

we consider the highest form of loyalty is fidelity to our race; and that British Columbia, being an integral portion of the British Empire, we consider that, hand in hand with the development of its enormous natural wealth, the efforts of legislators should be to gain a population who will understand the principles of self-government and enhance the prestige of our country, besides affording an opportunity for the working people of our own race to make a respectable living for themselves and families."

"And because, also, on the broader and more general ground that civilization and Christianity are said to be particularly safeguarded and advanced under the British constitution, it is therefore unwise to permit the extension of heathenism outside the countries in which it now exists."

"Therefore be it resolved, That a copy of this resolution, signed by the members of this House as may desire to do so, be forwarded to the Governor-General in Council praying that the Natal Immigration act, or such modification of it as will suit our urgent needs, be passed and enforced, and that other legislation, which falls within the powers of the Dominion House of Commons, be passed, which may tend to remedy the evil with which this province is at present struggling."

Mr. Martin said it was the height of hypocrisy to advance such a resolution, when the mover and seconder had opposed most strenuously the exercise of the power the legislature had. Mr. Tatlow had expressed himself early in the session as anxious to strain every nerve to shut out these people, but he was found wanting when it came to a vote. He was afraid that it was more a desire to make political capital against the Ottawa government that influenced Mr. Gordon. His colleague had stood for the capitalist and the C. P. R. every time, and the present was a bogus political resolution.

Capt. Tatlow said a clause preventing the employment of these people in the operation of the railways had been promised in the Railway act.

Mr. Gordon declared the charge against him unfounded. He had voted against unworkable clauses in the present act, but he believed the difficulty could be met in a general act. As to the charge that he stood with the C. P. R., he thought his action in regard to the Kettle River railway charter sufficiently answered that.

Mr. Martin—I said you stood with the C. P. R. in their successful attempt to retain Mongolians. I referred to nothing else.

Continuing, Mr. Martin said he believed the resolution was only designed to put the Liberals in a hole, while Mr. Brown moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, to allow the resolution to be printed.

Mr. Gordon said the refusal of the opposition to support the resolution stamped their professions regarding the question as mere lip-service, while Capt. Tatlow charged them with attempting to shield their Liberal friends at Ottawa.

Mr. Gordon thought this was the only method of excluding Chinese and Japanese, while Mr. Kidd condemned the leader of the opposition for his suggestion that the resolution was a party one. There might be another party in power in Ottawa in a few months, and he could therefore see no way in which it could be regarded as a party resolution. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Helmecken also supported the resolution.

Mr. Turner objected to the preamble, where a lot of general statements were made for the accuracy of which the House could not be asked to vouch.

After long delay Mr. Brown's amendment carried, and the committee rose.

Hon. Mr. Eberts then moved his resolution recommending the Dominion government to increase the salaries of the Supreme court judges here.

Mr. Eberts said the resolution explained itself. He had received a number of suggestions from gentlemen opposite that the office of these gentlemen was made for the accuracy of which the House could not be asked to vouch.

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against defendants? 2. Is the government aware that this right is denied by the registrar to the legal profession, unless the name of some plaintiff is given?

Hon. Mr. Eberts replied as follows: "1. Yes. About six months ago instructions were given to the district registrar of the Supreme court at Victoria, and to other district registrars throughout the country, to permit the representatives of mercantile agencies to search the records of their offices for writs issued against defendants, upon payment of the prescribed fees, 2 No."

Mr. Martin in moving that a Model Railway Bill be added to the orders of the House, said he was merely carrying out a suggestion made by the railway committee. It was based on a similar bill used at Ottawa. Its provisions were based on acts of the House. Having adopted this, applicants for charters would print new clauses in brackets and the railway committee would have to consider these alone. It would save an immense amount of time. The chairman of the railway committee had approved the bill.

Mr. Pooler expressed himself as in accord with the motion. By means of it the committee could tell exactly how far an application varied from the general act. It would very much lessen the work of the committee.

Mr. McPhillips cautioned delay and the sending of the bill to the parliamentary agents of railroads for suggestion. The bill was more exacting than that in vogue in the East.

The Attorney-General commended the action of the leader of the opposition though he thought it might be better laid over for another session.

The leader of the opposition suggested having promises bring in their applications next session in this shape and then if any clauses were considered objectionable they could be struck out. The great object was to secure uniformity.

Mr. Helmecken didn't understand a "model" bill that didn't incorporate all the honorable leader of the opposition's pet hobbies.

Mr. Martin—But I've left them out. Mr. Helmecken regarded this as an indication that Mr. Martin was becoming rational.

Mr. Hunter also supported the motion which was carried.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works presented a return of copies of the contract for keeping open for travel that portion of the Cariboo Trunk road between Cottonwood and Barkerville during the winter season of 1899 and 1900.

The judgments Bill received its third reading, and was only designed to put the Liberals in a hole, while Mr. Brown moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, to allow the resolution to be printed.

Mr. Gordon said the refusal of the opposition to support the resolution stamped their professions regarding the question as mere lip-service, while Capt. Tatlow charged them with attempting to shield their Liberal friends at Ottawa.

Mr. Gordon thought this was the only method of excluding Chinese and Japanese, while Mr. Kidd condemned the leader of the opposition for his suggestion that the resolution was a party one. There might be another party in power in Ottawa in a few months, and he could therefore see no way in which it could be regarded as a party resolution. He supported the resolution.

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be in addition to all royalty imposed by any other act, or in any way reserved to the use of Her Majesty, but shall be in substitution for all taxes upon the land from which said coal is mined, so long as said land is not used for other than coal mining purposes, or upon the land necessarily and actually used for the purpose of operating said coke ovens; and shall also be in substitution for all taxes upon the personal property used in the working of the said coal lands and coke ovens."

Mr. Curtis asked that the heavy penalty which attached to a false return be struck out, or made general in its application. Why should the mine owner be singled out for this penalty? He moved that sub-section 3 of section 11 be struck out. This was lost.

On Mr. Turner's amendment imposing a two per cent. tax on mines realizing \$5,000 yearly or on places yielding \$2,000, Mr. Curtis renewed his objections to increasing the tax. He read a petition from a large number of mining men who protested against the increase.

The amendment was carried.

The report coming up for adoption, Mr. Curtis moved an amendment that the bill be amended so as to impose a penalty of a double tax be imposed on the person making the return instead of on the mine owner.

Mr. Martin held it very foolish that the mine owner should be regarded as making a false return rather than other persons.

The Finance Minister accepted the amendment and the bill passed.

Hon. Mr. Wells presented a message from His Honor recommending a bill to make a grant of certain Crown lands to the city of Vancouver.

The bill was considered in the usual way and adopted, and read a first and second time.

The House then rose to resume at 10 o'clock in the evening.

On the House resuming, Capt. Tatlow presented the following report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances in connection with the calling out of the militia at Stevenson.

Mr. Speaker: Your select committee appointed to investigate the circumstances in connection with the calling out of the militia at Stevenson beg to report as follows:

Your committee held sittings on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th days of August, and examined the following witnesses: W. B. Wilkinson, reeve of Richmond; Edward Hunt, J.P.; Robert Whitford, J.P.; Lt. Col. Worsnip, Capt. Heywood, W. A. Munro, company manager C. S. Windsor, company owner; G. W. Shay, chief of police, Richmond; Richard Lister, chief of provincial constables at New Westminster; Colin S. Campbell, provincial constable; Herbert Brooks, assistant collector of taxes; Frank R. Murray, provincial constable; Musqueam Jim, Indian fisherman; Hugh Campbell, Union fisherman; Frank A. Rogers, secretary Fishermen's Union.

The evidence of these witnesses has been taken down in shorthand, but is not yet typewritten. Your committee recommend that this evidence be printed and included in the sessional papers.

In addition to the bona fide fishermen in Stevenson there was a tough element from across the border, which, aided by certain agitators, caused a state of excitement and unrest; that an organized effort was made to prevent any person from leaving the place; that the Japanese fishermen were successful in arriving at a price for fish satisfactory to them; that the justness of the peace were of opinion that had the militia not been called out there would have been serious disturbances; that the Japanese fishermen, commencing to fish, with which disturbances, had they occurred, the provincial police aided, they would have been unable to cope. On the other hand, there was conflict of evidence, some witnesses asserting that there was no reason to apprehend danger, while others swore that they believed there would be trouble in the event of the Japanese commencing to fish.

There is no evidence to show that the Japanese government was in any way connected with the calling out of the militia.

R. G. TATLOW, Chairman.

Mr. Gilmour said there was a complaint that the fishermen had not been properly represented. Some of the men had telegraphed that they were ready to come to give evidence, but had not been called.

Capt. Tatlow said the telegram had been sent to the committee, and it was reported that the fishermen had been called, with journeying expenses, to give evidence, but that only one non-union fisherman had been called.

Mr. Brown corroborated the statement.

It was felt in the committee that if a report was longer deferred all the evidence would go for naught, as the committee would be dissolved by prorogation.

Mr. Kidd gave a similar explanation of the matter.

Leave was granted for the printing of some returns brought down at the instance of Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Smith asked that the standing order be suspended to allow the House to consider the report of the E. & N. railway belt committee. The commission would cost the province nothing.

Mr. A. W. Smith opposed the suggestion.

Mr. McInnes did not understand what objection could be offered to this suggestion. It was a matter for congratulation that honorable members could be found who were willing to prolong their labors beyond the session. If these petty objections were not instantly put forward they would find the opposition could obstruct too.

Mr. Rogers—Go ahead, we can stay as long as you can.

Mr. McInnes—Well, all right; and I hope you will enjoy it as well as I do.

The motion therefore stood.

The House went into committee on the Phoenix Incorporation Bill, with Mr. Stables in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete, without amendments. It was read a third time and finally passed.

Mr. Curtis moved for the recommitment of the Assessment Act Amendment Bill to strike out section 6, the section which involves doubling the tax on mines. The amendment was defeated and the bill passed.

On the second reading of the Supreme Court Bill, the Attorney-General said it was designed to reduce the sittings of

the Court of Appeal from ten to six, which he thought was quite enough as the larger number took the judge's time too frequently from his other duties.

It was moved that the bill be taken up forthwith in committee. Mr. McInnes objected, but the Speaker held it was a new session and the motion permissible. Mr. McInnes then asked why new order papers had not been provided?

The House then went into committee on the bill. Mr. Houston submitted an amendment to further reduce the number of sittings as follows: "The Full Court will sit at Victoria four times a year and must finish all business before it during a sitting." This, he said, would make the law so plain that a lawyer could understand it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Curtis strongly opposed taking the Court of Appeal from Vancouver. For inferior lawyers a trip to Victoria involved two days extra, and beside there was an immense amount of local business which originated at Vancouver.

The amendment, however, carried.

Mr. McInnes offered an amendment in relation to garnishees, which Hon. Mr. Eberts promised to consider next year. "I am here, as I hope to be."

Mr. Curtis—Do I understand that owing to the reconstruction the Hon. Attorney-General fears he may be left out. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—I thought I might die.

Mr. McInnes—Oh no. The good die young. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to permit applications in Chambers before the chief justice who resides in New Westminster, but who does not hold Chambers there. This was carried, although an amendment to permit applications in Nanaimo was rejected.

Mr. Fulton's amendment provided that all papers in an suit or action should be kept in one office. It was carried.

On reporting the bill, Mr. Gordon moved that provision be made for the sittings of the Full Court in Vancouver, as originally provided. The amendment was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Gordon, Ellison, Tatlow, Kidd, Gilmour, Brown, McInnes, Green, Oliver, R. Smith, E. C. Smith, Stables and Curtis—13.

Nays—Messrs. Dunsmyth, Turner, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Clifford, Polton, Hayward, Mounce, Dickie, Hunter, Rogers, Pooley, Murphy, McBride and Wells—15.

Mr. Curtis took a point of order that the bill having been amended it could not be advanced through all its stages until reported. Messrs. Martin and McInnes ably supported the contention of Mr. Curtis.

THE BOER AT HOME.

A residence of several years among a large Boer population of the most enlightened description has given me material, says a writer in the Cornhill, on which I may perhaps construct a fairly correct estimate of the character of an average Boer—not the educated and progressive Dutchman who is beginning to make his influence felt, and will do so more and more, let us hope, with every year; but the ordinary, uneducated farmer, the "man in the veldt," the holder of goats, who can hardly write his own name and cannot read his own or any other language; the man whose courage, tenacity, and skill in certain methods of warfare have excited our admiration and astonishment, while his treachery and brutality have too often revolted all our best feelings.

Familiar to my eyes is the typical Dutch homestead—I see it as I write—four-roomed, dilapidated, dreary and unsavory, erected, perhaps, by the present owner's great-grandfather, and surrounded by a wilderness of his own creation, yet immeasurably large; big-headed trees, and every bush of any size, growing within a half-mile radius of his homestead. The reasons for this proceeding I have never yet been able to fathom; but there can be little doubt that this wholesale destruction of trees has contributed to the terrible rainlessness of some parts of the country, which seems to increase as years go on.

Familiar are the typical figures that haunt the homestead—the tall, gaunt, loose-limbed, hairy farmer, active on occasion, yet immeasurably lazy; big-headed and strong, yet not with the healthy strength of an athletic Englishman; and his ponderous, muscular vrouw, almost, if not quite, as strong as her husband, often equally capable of counting the goats and holding the plough; the sons, like half-grown colts, all length of limb and unkempt hair; the daughters, more slender as yet than their mother, sometimes very pretty, in a rather rude style, and the whole family, as a rule, have remarkably little to say for themselves.

The character of these Boers, like the place of their habitation, is primitive, primitive in its virtues as also in its defects. Like the Kaffir, whom they despise, they are both courageous and superstitious, both childlike and cunning, both hospitable and treacherous, both active and indolent.

The Boers, as a rule, marry very young, between the ages of sixteen and twenty; and as the Dutch church in its wisdom has ordained that they shall not marry until they have been confirmed, and that they shall not be confirmed until they can sign their names and repeat certain answers in the Dutch catechism, it therefore follows that, when they want to get married, they forthwith learn, not to write, but to form mechanically, and in correct order, the letters composing their name; and they also learn, not to read, but they acquire mechanically, and in correct order, the letters of the catechism which it behooves them to know, and in later life, for want of practice, even this amount of useful knowledge is frequently forgotten.

This, of course, is the lowest stratum. Above this is a very superior class, who go to school for one year, or even two, and are then pronounced "volgskied," or, in English phrase, "finished." These are the educated Dutchmen who read "Ons Land" and similar publications, and digest the marvellous actions therein contained; and of these is the Boer, hitherto famous in his own history, who said that "he did not mind Lord Salisbury, and he could even put up with Mr. Chamberlain, but he could not stand that Mr. Franchise, and was determined to have a shot at him directly he got the chance."

Two marked characteristics of the Boer, which have strongly appealed to the sympathy of many people not otherwise favorable to their cause, are his attachment to the soil and his love of independence, the latter quality being marred by the circumstance that he does not willingly concede independence to any one else.

ON THE BOULEVARDS.

The Distributing Centre of All the Fitting Fancies of France.

Continuing his acute and amusing comments on the Paris of To-day, Richard Whittington, in the Century, treats of "The Life of the Boulevards."

The very paving stones of great cities ought sometimes to cry out, "Let us have peace." Some of them may well complain that the foot of man makes too short work of them, considering the time and trouble it took them to grow. Those of the boulevards are specially vexed by this grievance, as they are ground to remembrance dust by an army everlastingly on the march. It is a stage army, for it turns on its step, to repeat the trick of entrance and exit half a dozen times a day. The entrance, I may observe, is a stage direction, in the Rue Royale; the exit very little higher than the Boulevard des Capucines. Beyond that point the long line is simply a place of transit on a busy business line. Any other street, the short struts between the Madeleine and the Rue Richelieu forms the grand Boulevard ancient of days.

When the new Caledonian of the future seeks his arch of the opera-house to sketch the ruins of the Madeleine, he will not fail to observe that the asphalt here is ground to a finer surface than elsewhere. Its air of fatigue will be as eloquent of a too busy past as the rutted ways of Rome. The custom of ages, since these sites ceased to be open country, or open ditch, just beyond the city wall, has sent the people here for news and refreshment every day. Once they came for fresh air as well; and having contracted the habit, they are loath to part with it, though now they are naturally stationed in that commodity like other inhabitants of walled cities. They seldom, however, fall to get a good blow of the winds of the spirit. The boulevard is the source of the distributing centre of all the fitting fancies of France. You come here in the daytime for the sensation of the day. You get it of a surety, whatever else you may miss; and while you enjoy it, hot and hot, truth seems but a spell sport. The rest of life is, after all, but an art of impressions; and this impression, while it lasts, is sure to be to your taste. The boulevard asks no more. There will be something new to-morrow; and what you have is sufficient unto the day.

"Come, old man, tell us where you got the courage to propose to your wife."

"They told me she had taken a vow never to marry."

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

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Washed Nuts, \$5.00 per ton
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Delivered to any part of the city

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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Ladies' morning class, evening class for artisans and others, boys' and girls' classes, Saturday class for teachers. The prospects giving the hours and fees may be had at the school from 2 to 5, or by letter addressed to:

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- CASHMERE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 106 Douglas street.
- SMITH'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.
- KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.
- MR. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.
- VICTORIA NEWS CO. LTD., 80 Yates street.
- VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 41 Government street.
- T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.
- F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.
- GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
- W. WALKER (Swiss Grocery), Esquimalt road.
- W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
- MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.
- G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.
- T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

The passing of resolutions has always been one of the chief functions of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. Members occupy their seats on the floor of the House for a brief season, introduce and succeed in getting through the regulation number of documents setting forth the fact that this House is of the opinion that certain things should be done, and pass into oblivion; but their successors take up the work and the custom lives. No other Provincial Assembly in the Dominion is so strongly addicted to this habit as that of our own province. At the present time these documents are being discharged for the most part at the Dominion government, and in certain cases no doubt will serve a useful purpose. But some of them are intended to serve purely partisan ends. Probably the few members who were elected as Conservatives feel called upon to let the people know that they are in no way abashed at the result of the late elections and that they are prepared to carry the war against the Liberals into the local House. Some of the matters to which the resolutions passed yesterday refer are already engaging the attention of the Dominion government. The importance of devising some means of diverting the stream of gold, which now flows into Seattle to its natural channels has been under consideration for some time and some measure which will accomplish this purpose will probably be announced shortly. It is recognized that the Sound cities are reaping a harvest of gain from a soil to which they have no title, and while there will no doubt be the usual outcry and demands for retaliation, Canada has nothing to fear and is not likely to be moved from her purpose by another outburst of the hysterics to which we have become accustomed. The bankers and financial men have set their faces against a mint, claiming that its advantages would be more than outweighed by the cost of its operation. But other means may be discovered of accomplishing the desired end.

FEELING IN THE INTERIOR.

The Liberals of the great constituency of Yale-Cariboo are actively engaged in preparations for the struggle which must soon take place for supremacy in the political arena. The spirit of honest characteristic of their leader has taken possession of the Conservatives, and in the East and West they are riling with Sir Charles as to who shall make the most preposterous prediction of the outcome. We have been told quite frequently of late that British Columbia will not return a single member to the new House, and some have gone so far as to assert that the whole of the West is in revolt against the government. Our optimistic friends were rudely shocked at the last election, and they are in for another jar very soon. The evil spirit of Toryism has been exorcised and the country has entered upon a brighter, cleaner and more hopeful life. If with all the prestige of eighteen years of power, the electoral machinery in their hands and an almost illimitable election fund, drawn from the manufacturers and other beneficiaries of the tariff as it then existed, for purposes of bribery and corruption, the Conservatives were so ignominiously defeated, what possible chance have they to win a victory over a government against which not a single charge has been made that could be proved to be more than a desperate attempt to make the electors believe the Liberals were as corrupt as their predecessors. The whole country is in a buoyant and hopeful mood as a result of the era of prosperity which was coincident with the passing of power into the hands of honest and capable men, and we are convinced that when the election tale is told the West will be found to have done its duty by returning an increased number of supporters to the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Speaking of the feeling around Nelson, the Tribune, an independent newspaper, says: "While the outcome of the struggle may be a matter of speculation it must be conceded that the Liberals in this portion of the riding have made great strides. This is no doubt due in a great measure to the tact displayed by its officers. They have kept their party off the breakers of public opinion, and are in a position to solicit for it the support of the wage earners. It is not so long ago since the Liberal party in Nelson, in view of its numbers, was treated as a joke, but it has profited by the mistakes of the local Conservative leaders, and has gained steadily in public opinion. Whatever charges may be laid at the door of the Liberal party in this section of the riding it cannot be said that its officers have made it the tool of any particular class, nor have they antagonized any considerable section of the electorate by challenging their votes, as a party, in a contest in which party lines were not drawn. From a Conservative point of view the present outlook is not hopeful, but it is a condition for which the rank and file of the party are responsible. They have shown themselves content with the domination of personal spite in their councils, and must be content to take the consequences even though they spill defeat."

BRITONS AND BOERS.

Mme. Bron, one of the Belgian nurses who went to South Africa to attend to the Boer sick and wounded, has had her light shed forth in her mind as to the Boer character since she entered upon her voluntary duties, and, like a conscientious woman, she considers it her duty to let her countrymen and women know the facts. The Brussels Reforme has, with an impartiality which shows that the Belgian papers are also coming to their right mind, has published this of the correspondence of this nurse, dealing first with her experiences with the Boer forces and afterwards in the British camp when the ambulance with which she was employed fell into the hands of the Boers at Jacobsdal. Mme. Bron says:

"First of all I wish to state that, having gone out to help the Boers, I continued to serve them in spite of my growing disgust, because they were the weak side as a nation and the helpless side in regard to ambulance organization. But I wish also to declare at the outset that I protest with the utmost indignation and the utmost love of truth against the abominable falsehoods poured out against the English. Having been their prisoner for three weeks at Jacobsdal, and having served with them during that period, I imagine I am in a position to judge of them. The Boer is not wicked, and he is fairly hospitable. He is a brute, or rather a stupid, overgrown child. He is obstinate and boastful. As for his honesty and morality, he has better not dwell on those points. His pride is beyond conception, and his power of lying. . . . As for his respect for women, I could relate details and furnish evidence, but it would be too nauseous. . . . It was amongst British soldiers—I say it and repeat it, and no power on earth will induce me to deny the truth—it was amongst them that I found myself once more at home, surrounded by that gratitude, that affection, to which the humble folk of my own country had accustomed me. How good it was to feel oneself treated as a fellow creature after six weeks of cruel toil in a Boer hospital, full of typhoid patients, without ever a single word of kindness."

This Belgian writer and nurse indicates that attempts have been made to terrify and prevent her from giving currency to the truth, but that will not turn her from her purpose, as she intends to deal fully with the highly extolled courage of the Boers and in proof of what she says to quote the dying testimony of Col. de Villebois Mareuil, "whose despairing words will show that"

gallant soldier to have gone forth to his death as cruelly disillusioned as the humble nursing woman who has now returned to Europe." She says a Boer general told her it would be a blessing for the country if the English took possession of it, and that the Boers only fought with the obstinacy and tenacity for which farmers are noted all over the world because they were told the British were coming to take their land away from them. Had they realized the truth they would never have taken the field at all, as they believed it would be a good thing for the country if Kruger and his fellow-parasites were finally disposed of.

FEELING ON THE CONTINENT.

The tide of public opinion on the continent of Europe, which has for some time been intensely hostile to Great Britain, now seems to have turned. In Germany Baron Langwerth von Simmern has published a pamphlet dealing with the South African war, setting forth the reasons which had convinced him of the justice of the British cause and explaining how intimately the interests of Great Britain and Germany are bound together in all parts of the world. The writer also analyzes the reasons for the growth of Anglophobia in his native country and attempts to account for the prejudices which have fostered it among different sections of the population and different political parties—"the hostility of Prussian Conservatives and German protectionists to British Liberalism and free trade policy; the influence of the Vatican over the Roman Catholic centre, the anti-Semitic and pan-German agitation, and, above all, the baneful traditions of the Bismarckian press." The interests of Germany and Great Britain are practically identical in all parts of the world, and while in the industrial and other rivalries which cannot be avoided in the career of two great nations going forward side by side in the path of destiny, petty jealousies will undoubtedly arise, in spite of all these things the baron is convinced, and he says so in clear and forcible language, "that a clear appreciation of the permanent interests of Germany will gradually lead his fellow-countrymen to realize that Germany must at all costs do without the British 'double base' in the European concert."

The press dispatches inform us that the feeling in France is intensely hostile to our mother country and that war may be declared at any time. Of course that is merely nonsense. No nation would dare to outrage the opinion of the world in these days by waging war on another without very substantial reasons. The dogs of war are now very destructive animals; and, impulsive though the people of France may be, they are not likely to insist on their government testing its strength against the might of Britain on any pretext which can be conjured up at the present time. The Gallian press, and, indeed, the public mind, are now dominated by a very profitable market for their produce among the tolling millions on the northern side of the channel, therefore a conflict would be ruinous to them in more than one way. The failure of their great exhibition has also furnished Frenchmen with a very practical illustration of how much the nations depend on each other for the success of all such undertakings in these days of rapid travel and co-mingling of peoples from all quarters of the globe. It takes no trifling matter to make nations fly at the throats of each other at the present time and there are the best of reasons why France and Britain should be good friends and agreeable neighbors.

Col. Gregory, who has just arrived from his old home in New Brunswick, confirms the reports concerning the strength of the government in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, by common consent, is the strongest man in public life in the Far East. Mr. Foster is talking of running against him in Queen's, and if he does beyond doubt he will go down to defeat. Sir Charles Tupper thinks his chances are anything but rosy in Cape Breton, and he is thinking of running for a seat in Ontario. Notwithstanding the double-barrelled campaign in Quebec, the Premier is stronger than ever there. It will be almost impossible to add to the number of Liberal representatives from that province without completely wiping out the Conservative forces; yet everything points to a still greater triumph than at the previous election. Industrial and commercial interests are booming in Ontario as never before, and there too the Liberal tide is rising; while in the Far West a meeting was held at the Diard last night which augurs well for the success of the campaign in British Columbia.

Oom Paul has for many months been paying his followers who are clamorous for their life in paper which will never be redeemed. Like the foresighted gentleman he is, however, he has been preparing for eventualities since May, and is said to have forwarded over seven million pounds sterling to France.

The powers think they can deal more effectively with the Chinese situation by keeping in their possession the person of Li Hung Chang. They are also executing manoeuvres which indicate their intention of taking up their abode in the Chinese philosopher's country for some time.

A pugilist of the name of Jeffries has issued a statement to the effect that he has been prohibited by his physician from taking violent exercise for more than a year. That doctor must have studied astronomy as well as anatomy. The star of one Fitzsimmons is again in the ascendant.

"HALLELUJAH CHORUS."

To the Editor: Can it possibly be true that the "appropriate music" to be given at the Drill Hall, at the reception to the Governor-General and Countess of Minto, is to include the "Hallelujah Chorus"? I have been credibly informed that such is to be the case. It is not too late, if so, to cancel that number of the programme, and so save Victoria from perpetrating such a gross outrage on the canons of good taste, not to put it on any higher grounds.

AMAZED INQUIRER.

Victoria, August 28th.

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

Thomas Campbell.

The more we live, more brief appear

Our life's succeeding stages;

A day to childhood seems a year,

And years like passing ages.

The gladness current of our youth,

Re-passion yet disorders,

Steads lingering like a river smooth

Along its grassy borders.

But as the carrowen cheek grows wan,

And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,

Ye stars, that measure life to man,

Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,

And life itself is rapid,

Why, as we near the Falls of Death,

Feel ye its tide more rapid?

It may be strange yet who would change

Time's course to slower speeding,

When one by one our friends have gone

And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven give our years of fading strength

Indefinable fitness;

And those of youth, a seeming length

Proportioned to their sweetness.

ANGLOPHOBIA AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

Westminster.

It is a curious sociological phenomenon

that wherever hatred of the Jew is

most rampant in Europe there feeling

against Great Britain is most hostile. In

France, Germany, Roumania and Russia

anti-Semitism runs rampant, and so does

sympathy for the Boers in South Africa.

This would naturally suggest that what is

detested in the British attitude in those

countries is not the alleged oppression

of the Boers but the toleration of all national-

ities and all religions under British law.

Great Britain is hated by the average

foreigner precisely for the peculiarity

of her own people are most proud-

ly unprejudiced, unparalysed, and im-

perturbable magnanimity, not merely in

the equal treatment of all creeds, classes,

and races under British law, but the

equal treatment of traders of all national-

ities under her flag wherever it flies over

her colonies.

MORE THAN 6,000 YEARS OLD.

London-Free Press.

An exhibition of the results of discovery

made by Prof. Flinders Petrie in the

ancient tombs of Egypt during the past

year has recently been opened in London,

and is attracting considerable attention

from students of archaeology. The finds

are thought to be among the most impor-

tant ever made in this field, as they com-

plete the record back to the great dynasty

of 4774-4514 B. C. They even go

beyond historic times, and are said to

be the earliest known of Egyptian art.

Instead of the Egyptian art we have

known being but the beginnings, the in-

ital striving of a people to express them-

selves, that art is now clearly shown to

be debased and degenerated from an in-

finately superior form many scores of

generations earlier. The drawings shown

are beautiful in design, and particular

attention has been paid to detail.

PAMPHLET NO. 6.

Hamilton Times.

"The unity of the Empire was secured

Salmon Trolling HAS STARTED

Special cheap SALMON RODS AND
PEELS for Salmon Trolling at

FOX'S 78 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SOMETHING ABOUT TORBERGS.

These Torbergs are the Ocean and Are a Per-

petual Terror to Mariners.

The glory and the terror of the sea is the iceberg. Under cover of the night or the fog the dread form glides silently over the broad waste of waters, menacing commerce and presenting, at a safe distance, a picture of rare beauty. There is a short summer season in the North Sea, and when the sun's rays are powerful enough, the rivers, which are immense glaciers, begin to move toward the coast, and, reaching there, freeze the waters of the ocean far beyond the shore. Then, as this mass of ice increases, its weight above water becomes too great to be supported by the layers underneath, and crash into the sea great fragments of ice enormous in size.

Frozen to the bottom of these mountains of ice are rocks and large pieces of earth torn from the river bottom and carried down to the sea. This berg-land is accompanied by thundering and splitting noises such as never greeted any warship gliding from the straits. Strong currents formed by the motion of the earth since these enormous frozen blocks and heavy icebergs travel toward the banks of Newfoundland. Hundreds and hundreds of icebergs are a novelty and where also they are a terror to the crews and passengers of the vessels whose paths they are likely to cross. A collision with one of the vast accumulations of ice is certain destruction to any ship that floats, and during certain seasons the navigators of the deep keep a sharp lookout for them, lest they encounter one in the night.

Many miles off the coast of Newfoundland the bottom of the ocean rises in a remarkable way and forms a comparative approach the warmer climate of the action of the sun and water upon them is remarkable and does for them what the sculptor's chisel does for the block of marble. Out of shapeless masses appear forms of the most beautiful architecture; a drifting mountain carved by the action of the sun and water into a beautiful cathedral or a many turreted fortress, set high upon an elevation of clearest marble; vast interiors formed by ice arches springing from great bits of a breaking berg, and all these forms draped with rich tracings of cream-white lace in designs undreamed of. Then, too, the melting ice on the crests of these bergs falls down the slippery sides and into the sea in streams and cascades; and, strange as it seems, this water is always fresh, despite the surrounding salt of the ocean.

Sometimes the government sends a warship scouring over the water to crush or blow up these great enemies to navigation, but despite this they still stand very near the top as compared with the destroyer—Woman's Home Companion.

THE SWISS ARMY.

By law every Swiss adult is liable to

service personally, but the physical test is

so strict that nearly 50 per cent. are, in

fact, rejected. These pay instead a yearly

tax of 50 francs, with an income tax of

about 40 francs. In practice this

tax is not exacted from the very poor.

The man who, in his twentieth year,

passes the test is called out to do his

"military school" in barracks, for a period

varying from six weeks (infantry) to three

months (cavalry). By this short training

he at once fulfills one-quarter of the whole

military duties to which he will ever be

liable, except, of course, in case of actual

invasion. For the first thirteen years of

his service he belongs to the "elite," and

is called out every other year for a "course

of repetition," varying according to the

arm from fourteen to eighteen days. The

cavalry alone are called out every year,

not only for ten days. In his intermediate

years the soldier shoots at his own time

and place, but under strict government

conditions, forty rounds per annum at the

range, falling which he will be called out

at his own expense, and at the time and

place fixed by the government. For a

"shooting school" of three days.

With the beginning of his thirty-third

year the soldier passes for twelve years to

the "Landwehr," or First Reserve. Here

he is called out every fourth year only, for

from eight to eleven days at a time; dur-

ing the other years he shoots his forty

yearly rounds as before. With his forty-

fifth year he passes into the "Landsturm,"

or Second Reserve, which is composed of

the whole body of citizens between seven-

teen and fifty (except, of course, the

elite, the Landwehr and the actual

Landsturm). This body is partly armed

partly sorted into clerks, porters, etc.; it

is never to be called out except in cases of

invasion or similar great emergencies. At

fifty the citizen retires altogether. The

enormous majority serve in the infantry,

and have, therefore, at this age, devoted a

sum total of not quite half a year—less

than the hundredth part, that is, of their

three—to the duty of contributing to the

military security which alone could assure

the freedom and prosperity of their country.

And not a duty only, but, to most a

rest pleasure also. It is the rejected can-

didate who is plied in Switzerland, and

is called out every other year for a "course

of repetition," varying according to the

arm from fourteen to eighteen days. The

cavalry alone are called out every year,

not only for ten days. In his intermediate

years the soldier shoots at his own time

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or Second Reserve, which is composed of



Some Necessary Things For the Toilet

Talcum Powder, 25c and 35c.
Violet Powder, 25c.
Buttermilk Toilet Lotion, 25c.
(An excellent Shaving Lotion.)
Witch Hazel, 25c, 50c.
Bay Rum, 25c, 50c.
Marris' Almond Tablets, 25c.

We have a large line of Lotions, Creams, Powders, etc., and will be pleased to have you inspect them.
Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist.
98 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Near Yates Street,
VICTORIA.
TELEPHONE 425.

Peaches, Freestone, per box, 85c
Apples, Gravenstein, per box, 60c
Grapes, Tokay Musc., per box, 20c

HARDRESS CLARKE, 86 Douglas Street.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 28.—5 a.m.—A vast high barometer—area, accompanied by light frosts, prevails in the Canadian Territories and Manitoba, while over Northern British Columbia and the American ranges the barometer is low. Rain is falling in portions of Oregon, otherwise the weather is fair from the Pacific to the Great Lakes.

Forecasts.
For 26 hours ending 5 p.m. Wednesday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, mostly southerly, partly cloudy, not much change in temperature; occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Light variable winds, mostly cloudy, with occasional showers.

Reports.
Victoria—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 53; minimum, 53; wind, calm; rain, trace; weather, fair.

New Westminster—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Nanaimo—Wind, S. E.; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 54; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 58; minimum, 54; wind, 10 miles W.; weather, clear.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Six new stars at Savoy to-night.

Get your apple cocktails at the Senate Saloon.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum is the great pain reliever. Ask for it! Price, 40c.

Take an outing on Labor Day and go to Nanaimo by steamer and return by train. You will enjoy it. Fare \$1.50.

You see? Air never gets at the tea after it is once packed. It is exposed for the first time in your pantry. That is why Houdi Ceylon Tea is so fragrant.

The Victoria College, Beacon Hill, will not commence term until Monday, September 10th, on account of Labor Day, September 3rd, being a public holiday.

The delegates of the Victoria Conservative Association to the Westminster convention and the executive are requested to meet at the Foresters' hall at 8 this evening.

A garden party is being given this afternoon and evening at "Marfield," the residence of Bishop and Mrs. Cridge, under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Amusements of all kinds and abundant refreshments have been provided.

Order your Cartridges for September 1st early, and avoid the rush, from Henry Short & Sons.

There will be a meeting of No. 4 Co. this evening at the Drill hall to consider the details of mobilization, an event which is looked forward to with the greatest interest in military circles. The details were published in the Times some days ago.

The annual meeting of the S. P. C. A. will be held this evening at the City hall, when the chair will be occupied by His Worship the Mayor. Addresses will be delivered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Bishop Perrin, President Brown, M. P., of the provincial society; Secretary South and Principal Paul. The public are invited to attend.

Where Shall I Insure My Life?

Select a company in which the rights and privileges of policyholders are supreme; in which no other interest than that of policyholders is to be considered or cared for; in which no separate and antagonistic interest can possibly exist. There is one, and only one, such Canadian company, and that is

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA,
(formerly THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE), now in its 31st year. Its policyholders—and they alone constitute the Company—control its management, elect its directors, and receive all its profits.

A Policy In It Pays.

R. L. DRURY,
Prov. Manager, 34 Broad Street.

Champion Coming

Noted Tennis Crack Will Visit This City on Friday Next

Freeman, of California, to Expound the Game on Victoria Courts

An event which will certainly prove of unbounded interest in the local tennis realm will be the visit to this city on Thursday or Friday next of L. R. Freeman, champion of the state of California, whose superior prowess the expert exponents of tennis of the Northwest succumbed at Tacoma a few days ago.

As will be remembered it was just about this period last year when all the potentials of tennis as a scientific and athletic pastime were expounded here in a never-to-be-forgotten manner by the quartette of luminaries, Whitman, Davis, Ward and Wright, and in a few days lovers of the game in Victoria will have the opportunity of witnessing the play of one whose sphere is no great distance from those of the great Easterners, and who is in every respect entitled to the designation of master of the game. If there was hitherto any doubt on this point the uncertainty was dispelled at the tournament in Tacoma, when such men as Foulkes, Fowell, Howard and Newton were vanquished by the superior ability of the Californian crack.

Freeman is first of all an athlete, and as such he is a marvel of versatility. He was recently a prominent member of the Leland-Stanford University football team, while in other departments of sport he was equally renowned. Some what more than a year ago he joined the rush of argonauts to the North, and only returned in time to participate in the matches at Tacoma. Consequently he was to a considerable degree lacking in practice, but that his eye had not lost its keenness nor his arm its strength and accuracy was evidenced by the result of his matches with the leading players of the Northwest.

His style of play is a forcible reminder of that of Dwight Davis, who played here with the other Eastern experts last year. The irresistible smashing tactics, the tireless activity and perennial self-possession which characterized Davis's work with the racket, are particularly noticeable in Freeman's play. He has, however, a greater reach than Davis, and is much taller, being about six feet three inches in height. His only vulnerable point is his line play, but the great difficulty is to drive him back to this position of the court where this might be taken advantage of. From the net, however, he plays havoc with his opponent, keeping him back in the line, and entirely at his mercy.

Freeman is at present a resident of Pasadena, Cal. He is twenty-three years of age.

A LEGISLATIVE PICNIC.

Jolly Party Leave as Guests of the Premier for Comox.

This morning a jolly party of legislators embarked on a special train at the E. & N. station in response to an invitation from the Premier to spend the day at different points of interest along the line of railway which he controls. A special train had been chartered, thoroughly equipped with all the comforts necessary to make such an outing enjoyable, and at 8 o'clock pulled out for Nanaimo, every guest aboard the train full of anticipation for an enjoyable outing.

The party consisted of almost every member of the Legislature, and a number of departmental officers, newspaper proprietors and editors, and a few other guests. The special conveyed them to Chemainus, where the first stop was made and where an inspection was made of the Chemainus mill, on the invitation of Mr. Palmer.

Thence the party proceeded to Ladysmith, where it was intended to make another stay of an hour or two and look over the smart town which is rapidly springing up there, and examine the coal bunkers and other features of interest.

A visit will also be paid this evening to Extension, and the party will then return to Nanaimo and go on board the Joan, which is awaiting them, and proceed to Comox, where the mines will be thoroughly examined. It is expected that the return to Nanaimo will be made by 6 o'clock, when a special will again be in waiting to convey them to Victoria.

THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION.

Fitting Preparations Made for the Entertainment of His Excellency and Lady Minto.

Active preparations are being pushed forward for the reception to His Excellency the Earl of Minto and Lady Minto on their return from the North. The Quadra is expected to reach port on Thursday evening, but definite announcement will be made as Comox is reached and telegraphic communication with the vice-regal party is established.

The marshals, deputy marshals and representatives of the various societies intending to take part in the parade in honor of His Excellency are kindly requested to meet the Mayor and aldermen at the City Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Decorations are being completed at the Drill Hall and additional lights are being strung across Government street.

The Fifth Regiment guard of honor for their Excellencies will parade at the Drill Hall on Thursday at 6 o'clock. Dress review order.

You will find it in the B. C. Guide, 5c per copy, 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C.

Mostly everything required in house furnishing is findable somewhere in our five floor store. Welles Bros.

\$40,000.00

To loan in large and small amounts on mortgage on improved real estate.

SWINERTON & ODDY.

SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denton.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 100 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Time. Height. Time. Height.

6:00 a.m. 1.2 feet. 6:30 a.m. 6.9 feet.

11:30 a.m. 3.4 feet. 11:40 a.m. 6.1 feet.

5:29 p.m. 7.7 feet. 5:50 p.m. 7.5 feet.

11:30 p.m. 4.7 feet.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

Time. Height. Time. Height.

6:00 a.m. 1.2 feet. 6:30 a.m. 6.9 feet.

11:30 a.m. 3.4 feet. 11:40 a.m. 6.1 feet.

5:29 p.m. 7.7 feet. 5:50 p.m. 7.5 feet.

11:30 p.m. 4.7 feet.

Steamer Walla Walla was late in getting away from Victoria on her south bound trip. She was delayed at Port Townsend, where a large amount of hardware brought to that port by a schooner had to be loaded, and in consequence did not reach Victoria until 11 o'clock. She left for the south about 1 o'clock this morning. The handsome vessel was crowded with excursionists, some being compelled to sleep on the floors, so great was the crush for cabin accommodation.

The C. D. Co. has secured the contract for carrying the United States letter mail from Skagway to St. Michael, via Dawson and Nome from December 1st to March 31st. Skagway will be left on the 8th and 22nd of each month and running time is not to exceed 60 days each. Return stations will be provided. The department has also made a contract for carrying a letter mail on down trips from Eaton to Kotzebue Mission, a new post-office.

Steamer Goodwin, of the N. P. line, arrived at Whillans Head quarantine station this morning from the Orient, she having sailed from Yokohama on the 12th. A rather rough voyage was reported by the officers. The Goodwin had the usual cargo of rice, tea, etc., and no passengers. She will come into the wharf this evening and get away from the Sound early to-morrow morning.

Steamer Coquitlam arrived last night from the Skeena. She had on board 270 Chinese and Japanese. The captain reports that the tug canneries of the R. Co. on the Skeena have 40,000 cases. The canneries at Rivers' Inlet will average 12,000 cases. The Coquitlam sailed for Vancouver at 4 this morning.

Tug Lorne brought down the Richard III. loaded with concentrates from Juancau yesterday and proceeded to Ladysmith, where she will tow the Honoluhulu collier Port George to sea. The tug Tacoma came over for the Richard III. last night and towed her to Tacoma.

The barge Georgian, which has been undergoing repairs at Departure Bay since her accident while loading coal for the White Pass & Yukon Railway Co., is to be brought down as soon as a tug can be secured.

The Cottage City leaves Victoria to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock bound North. She has on passengers from here Mrs. R. Lynch and Miss G. Seymour, both of whom are for Skagway.

R. M. S. Empress of China reached quarantine this morning after noon. Her passengers and cargo have already been recorded in the Times. She was tendered by the Yosemite.

Steamers Princess Louise and Willapa are due to-morrow, the first from the North and the latter from the West Coast.

The C. P. R. bulletin reports the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer Lake Megantic yesterday at 10 a.m.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:40, connecting with the train from the East.

Order Point this morning reported a loaded steamer passing on.

Collier Titania passed yesterday to Ladysmith to load coal.

Canadians will be glad to learn that Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Co., Montreal, has been awarded the gold medal for enamelware at the Paris exhibition. Taking into consideration that the manufacturer of this line of goods is comparatively a new industry in Canada, it speaks very highly for the class when one of the manufacturers gets such a flattering award.

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Mostly everything required in house furnishing is findable somewhere in our five floor store. Welles Bros.

\$40,000.00

To loan in large and small amounts on mortgage on improved real estate.

SWINERTON & ODDY.

CLAIM VERIFIED

Our claim that our Excelsior Hungarian Flour stands FIRST in quality as a bread maker was amply verified at the late bread competition. The unanimous verdict of the numerous competitors was: "Never used better for bread, and it makes beautifully white pastry." This we affirm, cannot be said of any other flour on the market. Send in your order for a sack, you will be highly pleased with it. Delivered to any part of the city. Price, \$1.35.

JOHNS BROS.

220 DOUGLAS STREET.

Fleece Underwear

The new Fleece Underwear for men will be more popular than ever this season. It's lighter, softer, warmer and better finished than last year's. Besides, it will not shrink or irritate the most sensitive skin. Four popular lines will be marked:

\$1.25 THE SUIT.
\$1.50 THE SUIT.
\$2.00 THE SUIT.
\$2.50 THE SUIT.

The difference in price is in the feeling and the finish. The higher priced suits have lamb's wool fleecing and satin-finished shirts and drawers.

W. G. CAMERON,
CASH CLOTHING FURNISHER AND HATTER,
35 JOHNSON STREET.

MOBILIZATION.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory issued orders to the Fifth Regiment—Parade on Saturday Evening.

The Fifth Regiment will take part in the mobilization on Sunday and Monday next. A parade drill will be held on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, the regiment marching to Macaulay plains, where they will go into camp preparatory to the mobilization.

It is proposed to hold an open air church parade at 3:30 p.m., and sacred band concert in camp at 8 p.m. on Sunday.

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. Gregory:

1. The non-coms. and gunners of the Fifth Regiment will parade at the Drill Hall at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of furnishing a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor-General, Capt. J. Fortesque Foulkes will command the guard and will be assisted by subalterns to be detailed hereafter.

Staff and non-coms. and band will attend.

The officer commanding the guard will see that guard pay-sheets are prepared and signed in duplicate before the guard is dismissed.

2. (a) In accordance with district order No. 13, 1900, the regiment will parade at the Drill Hall at 8 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st of September, for the purpose of taking part in the first annual mobilization of Esquimalt fortress.

(b) Dress, marching order, and each man will provide himself with cleaning materials; brushes, etc., knife, fork, spoon, plate and cup.

(c) The quartermaster, quartermaster-sergeant, and 8 gunners (those detailed will be notified by the sergeant-major), will parade at Macaulay Point at 9 a.m. on Saturday to take over camp equipment and pitch the camp for the regiment.

(d) As the government only issues camp kettles, axes and tin pails, the officers commanding companies will arrange for extra messing and detail corps for their respective companies and will see that all additional cooking utensils required are furnished. These articles must be delivered not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday at the Drill Hall, when transport to Macaulay Point will be furnished.

3. Officers commanding companies are authorized to grant leave of absence until 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd of September, in urgent cases, but attendance at the camp from that hour until the camp breaks up is compulsory upon all ranks, and any member of the regiment failing to attend will be dealt with under the Militia Act.

4. The period spent in camp will form two days of the annual training of the regiment.

The following rations will be issued daily during camp to each officer, non-com., and gunner present: 1½ pounds bread, 1 pound biscuit, 1 pound meat, 1 pound potatoes, ½ oz. coffee, 2 oz. cheese, ½ oz. tea, 2 oz. sugar, ½ oz. salt, 1-36 oz. of pepper.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: Messrs. Cross and Ord, of the C. P. R., were engaged all day with the men's committee, endeavoring to settle a number of matters in schedules prior to the appointment of arbitrators on machinists' wages. Five arbitrators are to be appointed, two

To Dressmakers AND OTHERS.

ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

The Westside will clear out, regardless of cost, all the odd lots of Dressmakers' Findings left over from the Great Removal Sale.

	USUAL.	SALE.
Skirt Linings	... 10c to 15c yd.	5c yd
Grey and Black Book Muslins	... 10c yd.	5c yd
Heavy Grey Silica	... 15c yd.	10c yd
Canvas Scrim	... 10c yd.	2c yd
Odd Lot Cold Satteens	... 15c yd.	5c yd
Braided Dress Sets	... \$1 to \$2 cd.	25c cd
Fancy Gimp and Trimmings	... 10c yd.	2½c yd
Job Lot Braided and Jet Trimmings	... 15 to 20c yd.	5c yd
Cases of Needles	... 5c ea.	2½c ea
Cases of Needles	... 25c ea.	15c ea
36-yd. Bundles of Colored Llama Braids	... \$1 bd.	25c bd
Strips of Whalebone	... 25c ea.	15c ea
Dressmakers' Scissors	... 65c pr.	25c pr
Double Dress Banding	... 60c doz.	40c doz
Dress Steel	... 10c yd.	1c yd
"Voverk's" Patent Skirt Bands	... 25c ea.	15c ea
Tape Measures	... 5c ea.	3c ea
The "Go-ahead Hooks and Eyes	... 10c set	5c set
Job Lot Buttons, Bone and Metal	... 20 to 50c cd.	5c cd
Cold Silk Dress Girdles	... \$1 to \$2 ea.	25c ea
Cold Tulle, Double Width	... 25c yd.	10c yd
Colored Chiffon, 6 inches wide	... 20c yd.	10c yd
Colored Chiffon, 10 inches wide	... 30c yd.	17½c yd
Colored Velvet Ribbons	... 10c yd.	1c yd
Fine Colored Silk Cords	... 5c to 10c yd.	3c yd
Odd Lot Spool Thread, Suitable for Basting	... 50c doz.	25c doz

The Hutcheson Co'y, Ltd.,
VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR SIX DAYS ONLY

Commencing Monday, Sept. 3, 1900

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Fall and Winter Goods

To make room for New Stock. All goods must be cleared. Summer goods at half price. Other goods at cost.

The following are a few of the many articles and prices offered at this sale.

GREY TOP SKIRT—GOOD LINING	... \$7.00
HEAVY SERGE TOP SKIRT	... 2.50
SILK BLOUSES	... 3.50
ASTRACAN CAPES	... 4.00
MINK RUFFS	... 2.00
SILK SATIN, PER YARD95c
JAPANESE SILK, PER YARD25c
FLANNELLETTE, PER YARD60c
SATEEN TOP SKIRT95c
MEN'S UNDERWEAR FLEECE LINED, FINISHED45c
MEN'S CAPS, SATEEN LINING15c

Also Notions, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc.

Call and see our special line of Capes and Furs, and Boys' and Girls' Coats.

A. N. RAHY
SYRIAN STORE.

209 DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON STS., VICTORIA, B.C. STORE OPEN TILL 9 P.M.

Fishing

Lakeside Hotel, Cowichan Lake, will open on Monday, April 9th. Stage leaves Duncan's Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special tickets will be issued by the E. & N. Railway good for 15 days, \$5 return.

NO. 1
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
F. FORT ST.

by each side, the four to agree upon the fifth.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc.,

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Shawnigan Lake

E. & N. RY.

A comfortable house; rates moderate; none but the best wines, liquors and cigars on hand.

Good fishing and shooting in season. Boats for angling or pleasure always on hand for hire.

Four room cottages close to the hotel can be rented by the week or month by parties wishing privacy, with or without board.

G. KOENIG,

Proprietor. Get off at Koenig's, Shawnigan Lake.

—New lines of French and English cretonnes, table covers, curtains and upholstery goods at Wellers, just opened.

Provincial News.

NANAIMO.
A Liberal-Conservative Association has been organized here, the officers being as follows: President, A. Haslam, ex-M.P.; vice-president, J. H. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, Gilbert McKinnell.

CHENWOOD.
The Columbia Telephone Company are now engaged in extending the line from Bolster to Brewster, the terminus of the steamship line running from Wenatchee. Other towns to be tapped by the system will be Cheney, Malson, Oro, Loomis and Consequoy. The distance between Bolster and Brewster is about 125 miles.

TRAIL.
Stone masons are at work laying the foundation for the new hand rafter at the smelter. It is located on the north end, near the new ore bins.

Houses suitable for housekeeping are in demand in Trail at this time. True, there are many vacant shacks and cabins, but neat, well appointed cottages are not to be had at all times.

HOUSTON.
Howard Guest, the brakeman who was injured in the collision on the Canadian Pacific on Friday and was taken to the general hospital, was still in a precarious condition on Saturday morning. His chest injuries were to the spinal column, and symptoms of paralysis have set in, which do not promise favorable results. W. Clary, the brakeman who had his collar bone broken, is doing well, having gone to his home immediately after the fracture was reduced.

The board of works has sent out a circular notifying all concerned that the police have been instructed to enforce the city by-law to remove all street obstructions, such as signs, verandas, railings, etc.

Mayor Goodwin presided at the joint meeting of the Minto reception committee on Friday evening. The question of a banquet or a smoking concert was discussed, but no decision was arrived at. The electric light company's offer to light up Columbia avenue was accepted. The school children will be assembled at the corner of Washington street and Columbia avenue, where they will sing. The decoration committee reported that their efforts had been very well received among the business men.

Charles Weaver, of this city, and Miss Rebecca Woodring, of Marysville, Missouri, were united in the bonds of matrimony on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Stackhouse at the Baptist parsonage.

The grading for the half-mile track, which is situated midway between Rossland and Trail, is completed, and the roller is now being used to finish the track. The grand stand is not finished, but should be in a few days. The track is level with the exception of a small knoll. The first race meet will be held on this track on September 2nd.

Word has been received by the Rossland school trustees from the chief commissioner of lands and works that it has been decided to build a four-roomed school building on the site prepared by Mr. John Hymanson last February.

The stone foundations of the fire hall are about finished and the floor is now being laid.

E. P. Bremer, Dominion labor commissioner, arrived in the city on Thursday. He is making a tour of the Kootenay country for the purpose of looking generally into the labor situation. "I think," he said to a Miner representative, "there is no doubt that the present government is endeavoring to do all within its power to lessen the friction where disputes have arisen between capital and labor and to better the condition of the worker. This has been done by the agents of the government acting as mediators and peace-makers. In view of the fact that so many disputes have arisen between capital and labor in this province, the government thought it was a very necessary step to appoint a labor commissioner for British Columbia. The matter of appointing labor commissioners for the other provinces is under consideration. Among the important measures in favor of labor passed by the government are the conciliation act, the fair wage resolution and the increase in the head tax on Chinese. It is very certain, too, from the representation made by the laborer government to Japan that the authorities there are prepared to accept the labor commissioner's subjects from leaving that empire. Sir Wilfrid has promised further relief on the Chinese question. From what I have said it is palpable that the government is doing a great deal for the workers of Canada and is determined to go still further with the good work." Mr. Bremer said in conclusion: "I would like to hear from both sides as to any existing or future differences between capital and labor, either now or at any future time, and will use my best endeavors to bring about an amicable solution of the trouble."

VANCOUVER.
A pretty wedding took place on Saturday morning at the parsonage of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church. Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland officiated, and the parties to the nuptial knot were Robert Smith, of Nanaimo, and Miss Merryfield, one of the best known young ladies of the Black Diamond City. They left this afternoon for Harrison, where they will spend their honeymoon, and on their return will reside at Nanaimo.

A white boy stole two bottles of pop from a Japanese huckster. He caught the boy and, taking him to a barn, tied him up to a beam by his thumbs. The boy's screams drew the neighbors' attention to the deed and, and the police have arrested the man.

There has been considerable excitement in the Japanese colony of Vancouver for the past week, owing to the fact that numbers of Japanese residents of Tacoma and Seattle have been seized and shipped to Vancouver contrary to law. According to the Immigration Act, after an immigrant has been in the United States for one year he becomes a citizen of the state where he resides, and cannot be deported to the country from whence he came, but the Japanese now being sent here have not only been residents of the Sound cities for two years or more, but have never before been in Canada. Japanese Consul, on being spoken to regarding the matter, said that he had heard of three Japanese being sent to Vancouver from the United States in an irregular manner, but had understood that they had been sent to be shipped back, so that he had

nothing to say officially regarding the matter, as he considered it as ended.

A. M. McLane, a member of the Matleleland Mounted Police, is in the city. Mr. McLane was at all through the South African war, up to the time of the relief of Mafeking. He saw heavy fighting, and had experiences in the war that he will remember for a long time to come. Mr. McLane was in the police force over twenty years before the war, and the company was attached to Col. Plummer's corps in the relief of Mafeking. The soldier now in Vancouver is a great admirer of Col. Plummer, whom he considers a very cautious and capable officer, altogether too sharp to be caught by the Boers. He thinks that the men of the relief column had a very much harder time than those in the town who were besieged. On Christmas day they were put on about half rations, and they went through the entire rainy season without a bit of canvas. The trip was very rough, and they were greatly handicapped by not having heavy artillery. The men, again, were the column driven from a base camp by shots from the Boer cannon, which were out of sight and useless to attempt to reply to. But the Boers, according to Mr. McLane, a very good shot, and with the force of Col. Mafeking should, had they been British soldiers, have speedily reduced the town. Long before the city was relieved, provisions were passed in large quantities, and fresh meat and other supplies given the people inside the town defence. This was done with the aid of the blacks. Mr. McLane says that in South Africa he saw the end of the Canadians has won laurels on all sides. The Canadians are said there to be the best shot going, equal to the British brigade of the Boers, which was claimed for a long time to be better than anything that the British could possibly put up. The Canadians were lucky, all through, and came in for a good share of the glory. Mr. McLane thinks that the end of the war is well in sight. The Boers have great confidence in Dewet and Botha. The Boers have very little faith in Kruger any more, and Mr. McLane believes that the crushing of the two Boer generals just mentioned will about see the end of the conflict in South Africa, of which both soldiers and civilians alike are thoroughly tired.

STIRUPS, SPIERS, HORNSHOES.
Stirups are about 200 years later than saddles, the first mention being by the Emperor Maximilian toward the end of the sixteenth century. In earlier times the Greeks mounted by means of a cramp iron attached to the lance, while the young Romans leaped, spear in hand, from either side of the horse. The younger Greeks adopted the Greek method of placing large stones at intervals along the roads to assist horsemen to mount.

Spiers were probably little earlier than the first feudal times. The great importance of the spurs in the days of chivalry seems to point to its having been a late invention. The barbarous good-a single spike, which was the earliest form, was replaced in the fourteenth century by the three rowed spur.

Hornshoes are of uncertain date, and have caused some discussion among military historians. Nailed shoes were not known by the Greeks, for Xenophon gives minute instructions for harnessing his horse. Nor did the Romans use them. Nero had a mule shod with a plate of silver fastened by crossing thongs to the hoof. With poppaea, his later wife, it is said these plates were of gold. The earliest positive evidence of nailed shoes is furnished by the skeleton of a horse found in the tomb of Childeric I. (483-51), at Tournay, in 1633. Notes and Queries.

THE FLX FAMILY.
"Owing to the natural diffidence of flies, not much is known of their family arrangements or how long they live after they get to be old enough to vote. It is estimated, though, that if papa and mamma, of the early spring could hold out to attend a family reunion of their offspring held in the latter part of August, upwards of two millions of their own blood and kin would come to the party. The flies are, in fact, the most numerous of insects. As Artemus Ward says: 'The 2 million flies shod with a plate of silver fastened by crossing thongs to the hoof. With poppaea, his later wife, it is said these plates were of gold. The earliest positive evidence of nailed shoes is furnished by the skeleton of a horse found in the tomb of Childeric I. (483-51), at Tournay, in 1633. Notes and Queries.'

"There is a good deal of the fly, for the reason that they, like a hard to rear. Other insects will live, move and have color being in a box with a gauge over it to let in the light and light. All they eat is board and lodging, and, like the curious and all proper questions, photographs for sale for their own benefit. But it is the most luxurious quarters for flies, well lighted and stocked with all the delicacies of the stable or the garbage box, and the inmates incontinently turn up their toes and die." While the entomologist wonders what for a fly buzzes past his ear, he classifies it. It comes back. He slaps at it. It dodges, buzzing gleefully, and alights again. He flutters his hand and shoots it from him. He thinks it simply another case of a fly's perseverance. He does not know, he cannot understand, that it is making his future with the fly. 'A-a-a-a-a! Did you ever get left?' Alas!

STOUT PEOPLE'S FEET.
Stout people have endless trouble with their feet. They swell and ache, get sore and tender, chafe readily, and tire easily. There is nothing will give such comfort to these people as

It reduces the swelling, eases the aching, prevents chafing, cures the tenderness, relieves the tiredness, and makes walking a pleasure. Always ask for FOOT ELM, and refuse any substitute that may be offered. Price 25c, at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

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What his Improved Homeopathic System Has Done For the People of Canada.

SICK MADE WELL.

Troops of Rescued Invalids and Sufferers Tell Their Glad Stories.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

Mrs. T. Maloney, 2 Glenora avenue, Toronto, Canada, says: "Both myself and my husband have used Munyon's Grippe Cure with splendid results. My husband was suffering extreme pains from the disease, but after using the remedy for only one night, he was able to get up and about. My experience is similar. My husband also used Munyon's Grippe Cure for our little one six months old, and again we had splendid results. The child was very bad, but after this treatment she completely recovered. We are now completely satisfied in Munyon's Remedies and keep them constantly in the house."

Munyon's Homeopathic Cure seldom fails to relieve in a short time, and cures in a few days. Price 25c. Munyon's Grippe Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c. Munyon's Cough Cure cures coughs, slight colds, whooping cough, and all lung troubles. Price 25c. Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, legs or groin, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 50c. Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. All who use it. Price 25c. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in ten minutes. Price 25c. Munyon's Eye Treatment positively cures all forms of eye disease. Price 25c. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c. Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25c. Munyon's Catarrh Remedies cure all Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts. Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price 50c. Munyon's Vitallizer, a great tonic and restorative, builds up the system, and cures all ailments. Price 25c. Munyon's Blood Purifier, 1205 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE IN BERLIN.
It is closed during July and August, for even its enthusiastic director has at length been brought to see that when the thermometer is above 90 it is better for men to lounge under trees in a biergarten than to sit boxed up in the very best of the theatres. The charges for seats, too, have been altered. They are now 50, 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, 5, 2, 1, 0.50, for those who buy but one. Nearly six years have now elapsed since the People's Theatre was opened, and from year to year it has become both more popular and more popular. Not only do the poor resort to it gladly, but the "intellectuals" of all classes. In no other theatre, indeed, in Berlin is such an interesting and varied program of plays and operas presented. The theatre is a model of modern architecture, and the scenery is of the most perfect kind. The management is in the hands of a man of high standing, and the actors are of the highest quality. The theatre is a place where the people can enjoy the best of the drama, and where they can see the most perfect of the art.

FORGET YOUR BUSINESS AT NIGHT.

That is the Only Way to be Sure of Doing Your Best Work.

"Every business man of common sense knows, whether he chooses to acknowledge it or not, that the further away he gets in the evening from his commercial associations during the day, so that his business associates or thoughts of it or them cannot get at him, the healthier he is, the wiser life he leads; in short, the better off he is in every respect, and the abler for the duties of the morning," writes Edward Bok of "The American Man and the Country," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Now, what does he get in the city in the evening, even if he lives a carefully regulated life? There is no mode of life he can possibly follow which is in any way recuperative to his mental or physical being. He has never been out of hearing of the noises of the city or out of the range of its lights. Every night he has slept in the polluted air of the city, and in the morning has looked out on the gray sidewalks which he sees all day long. What does such a man know of the exhilarating and blood-quicken experience of opening the shutters of his chamber window upon a landscape of space and sunshine? And what is far worse, what to his wife and children know of such a blessing? Yet he deludes himself into the belief that he must live in the city so as to be 'in touch with things.' If you ask him what those 'things' are you invariably discover that they are of a business nature, either strictly business or some social convention which he feels has a bearing on his business. But it is always business! Now, a man living under this pressure rarely does his best work, although he fully believes that he is doing it. But he cannot be giving out the best because he does not allow the best to get within him."

HAWK AND HERON.
"I had often heard it stated that when attacked by a falcon, the heron endeavors to escape its assailant by so directing its back as to throw the falcon in its stoop, but I am forced to admit that I was at least somewhat skeptical regarding the statement until a friend of mine related the following, of which he was an eyewitness: One day, when riding along the high road near his home to meet a friend who was driving over to see him, he observed a peregrine falcon attacking a heron, and so waited to watch the conflict. Each time the falcon struck at the heron the heron dropped on the ground and pointed his bill upward at the falcon, which, being thus foiled, immediately mounted again with extraordinary speed, the heron meanwhile endeavoring to make good its escape. This took place several times, with the result that the falcon was unable to strike the heron. What the result of the encounter might have been it is impossible to say, as just then the birds were scared away by the appearance of the carriage which my friend had gone to meet. The falcon discontinued the attack, and sailed across the road in front of my friend, then struck at a hare, which it missed, and disappeared. The heron, happy off as fast as it could, doubtless thankful for the unexpected interruption of the duel. When relating the above to another friend of mine, he informed me of an instance which had occurred to him some years previously when hawking, in which both falcon and heron were lost in a thick wood, and not recovered until a long time afterward. When their bodies were found, the falcon, being transfixed on the back of the heron. The act and practice of hawking." E. B. Michell.

UP TO DATE.

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suffering from the effects of early life quickly restored to robust health, manhood and vigor, by our infallible Premature Decay, Weak Memory, Errors of Youth, Night Losses, Varicocele, forever cured. Sold by Druggists. Not a nostrum of a quack.

OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR
Pain in the back, neck, shoulders, arms, legs, and all other parts of the body. Sent by mail on receipt of 1 cent to pay postage, full regular one dollar price. A valuable medical book rules for health, what to eat and what to avoid. No duty, no inspection by Customs House, reliable Canadian Company. Write at once if we could not help you we would not make this honest offer.

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will send you a lady's receipt for pain or delayed periods. It will be absolutely harmless. Mrs. Norton, 27 W. Ferry St. Buffalo.

Coak's Cotton Root Compound.
is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. Safe, effective, Ladies ask your druggist for Coak's Cotton Root Compound. It is a safe, effective, and reliable remedy for all women's ailments. Price, No. 1, 50c. No. 2, 1.00. No. 3, 1.50. No. 4, 2.00. No. 5, 2.50. No. 6, 3.00. No. 7, 3.50. No. 8, 4.00. No. 9, 4.50. No. 10, 5.00. No. 11, 5.50. No. 12, 6.00. No. 13, 6.50. No. 14, 7.00. No. 15, 7.50. No. 16, 8.00. No. 17, 8.50. No. 18, 9.00. No. 19, 9.50. No. 20, 10.00. No. 21, 10.50. No. 22, 11.00. No. 23, 11.50. No. 24, 12.00. No. 25, 12.50. No. 26, 13.00. No. 27, 13.50. No. 28, 14.00. No. 29, 14.50. No. 30, 15.00. No. 31, 15.50. No. 32, 16.00. No. 33, 16.50. No. 34, 17.00. No. 35, 17.50. No. 36, 18.00. No. 37, 18.50. No. 38, 19.00. No. 39, 19.50. No. 40, 20.00. No. 41, 20.50. No. 42, 21.00. No. 43, 21.50. No. 44, 22.00. No. 45, 22.50. No. 46, 23.00. No. 47, 23.50. No. 48, 24.00. No. 49, 24.50. No. 50, 25.00. No. 51, 25.50. No. 52, 26.00. No. 53, 26.50. No. 54, 27.00. 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LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE.
The increasing popularity of this preparation during the last eleven years has resulted in preparations with similar sounding names being put on the market. Do not be deceived. The genuine article bears the above trade mark, to imitate which is felony.

A Murderer's Warning
Advises Young Men Not to Drink, Be Jealous or Listen to Gossip.

Drowned While Attempting to Save a Life—Anarchist Shattered in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Valentine, leader of a local Italian orchestra here, says that there is one anarchist in Ottawa, but he is closely watched. "If he gets in any of his tantrums here," said the musician with a smile, "he would get it in the neck."

Jealousy and gossip are what Stanislaus La Croix says led him to murder his wife and the old man Transmontagne at Montebello last Friday. "By a report of my friend," said La Croix, "I was told that my wife was about to drink, be jealous or listen to gossip, concluding with 'All that the gossip said about my wife was told to me and that made me mad.'"

Mayor Payment announced himself a candidate for parliamentary honors against all comers at the next general elections. He says if the Liberals fail to nominate him he will run as an independent Liberal.

Hamilton, Aug. 28.—Blanche Fisher, the 3-year-old daughter of Jas. Fisher, 101 Oak avenue, was struck by a trolley car yesterday while running across the street. Her skull was fractured and her condition is critical.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Yesterday was the last day the law allowed for filing petitions in the election petition against the return of Hon. John Dryden in South Ontario. As no particulars had been received up to 5 o'clock the case was dropped for lack of evidence to prosecute. Mr. Dryden remains in his seat undisturbed.

J. A. Donaldson, for years Dominion immigration agent here, and at one time a noticeable figure in politics, is dead at the age of 90 years.

Samuel Stein, aged 23, living at 114 Centre avenue, sacrificed his life in a heroic attempt to save Miss Miller, who tried to swim across a channel in the bay yesterday, but was caught by the current. She was about to be carried away when Stein plunged in with all his clothes on and made for Miss Miller, but took cramps and went down like a log. Miss Miller, however, was saved by Terence Holland, who threw a line to her, the hook of which caught her clothes, enabling Holland to pull her safely to shore.

With the usual ceremonies Toronto's great exhibition was opened to-day, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of the province, touching the button that set all the machinery in motion.

Belleville, Aug. 28.—Peter Mayhew, aged 78, for 50 years a county bailiff, is dead.

SUPREME LODGE K. OF P.
(Associated Press.)
Detroit, Mich., Aug. 28.—The Masonic Temple to-day appeared transformed in to a temple of Pythianism. Several large branch lodges were in progress simultaneously within the big structure. Chief of these were the opening meetings of the Supreme Lodge K. of P., and of the Supreme Lodge of the Pythian Sisterhood. The initial meeting of the order of Rathbone Sisters was postponed. Supreme Chancellor Thos. G. Sample, of Algonquin, Pa., head of the Pythian order, presided over the supreme lodge meeting.

BROKER'S SUICIDE.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 28.—The body of Alfred Bingen, a broker, was found to-day in a vacant lot at Long Branch, N.J. There was a bullet hole in the right temple and a revolver beside the body. Mr. Bingen, a friend, says that he had received in this morning's mail a letter from Mr. Bingen which indicated that the latter was suffering from some mental distress.

FAVORABLE EVIDENCE.
A peep into the window is strong evidence in support of our statement that we have cut the price to \$1.50 for modern styled high grade hats, simply because the sizes have become disorganized—no other reason. If you want a nice very Fedora to see you through the summer this is your opportunity. \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 hats for \$1.50. George T. Jackson, 57 Government street.

THE PASSING THING.

Arrivals of the Day at City Hotels—Gossip of the Corridors.

O. P. Meyers, son of former United States consul here, L. Meyers, accompanied by his wife and their little son have been visiting the city during the past few days. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers are well known in Victoria, having resided here several years ago. Since leaving this city Mr. Meyers has been connected with the St. Paul Dispatch, but he has recently become stenographer for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Chamber of Commerce, of Portland, Oregon, where he now resides. They left for the Sound on the Victoria this afternoon.

W. A. Cox, part proprietor of the Point Comfort hotel, is staying at the Driad. He and several others arrived yesterday morning from Plummer's Pass on the sloop *Jonima*. Mr. Cox was accompanied by G. Gorgeson, commodore; Chas. Groth, skipper, and C. Collinson. He reports dog fish running thick off Darcy Island.

Supt. Hussey, of the provincial police, was down town today for almost the first time since his return from San Francisco, and was made the subject of many congratulations upon his recovery. He expects to be able to resume his duties in the department in a few days.

Among those registered at the Driad are M. Cleve, who is bound North to look after the interests of a French banking house which he represents, and Edward Ritter, another gentleman from Europe, also bound North to join a company at Hootallana.

J. H. Plummer, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is in the city. Mr. Plummer is here in connection with the amalgamation of his bank with the Bank of British Columbia. He is a guest at the Driad.

P. Shea, who spent several days enjoying the climate of Victoria, left yesterday for home. Mr. Shea is a Winnipeg brewer. His family will be guests at Norwood, Oak Bay, for about six weeks.

Miss A. E. Leonard, of White Horse, is staying at the Victoria. Miss Leonard has been paying a pleasure trip to San Francisco. She leaves for the North again on the next outgoing steamer.

Martin Anderson, who went to Dawson in the early days of the Klondike rush, was in the city on Sunday. Mr. Anderson visited Nelson on his way out. He returns to Dawson shortly.

Among the tourists registered at the Dominion are: T. Pegueto, of Montreal; A. W. Anderson, of San Francisco; and W. F. Horn and wife, of San Francisco.

J. M. Brown and wife, of Carleton Place, who have been making a tour of the Coast, are spending a few days at the Victoria before leaving for their home.

J. West, of Bennett, is in the city. Mr. West arrived in Vancouver from the North a few days ago and is now paying Victoria a brief business visit.

Roy Brown, city editor of the Vancouver World, was in the city yesterday. He left for San Francisco, where he will spend two weeks' holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fearn, of Oakland, Cal., having missed the Frisco boat, will be guests at the Victoria until another boat leaves for that place.

John Klotz, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Driad. Mr. Klotz is an euphonium soloist, and an old acquaintance of Bandmaster Finn.

Among the tourists at the Driad are Louis Coghlan, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Spofford, of Kansas City. W. H. Browne, a commercial man of Portland, is spending a few days in the city. He is registered at the Driad.

J. Henningway, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is staying at the Victoria. He is traveling for a drug firm of that city.

H. C. Howard, wife and son, of Winnipeg, are spending a few days as guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Noot.

W. C. Hatchler, of Nelson, a former resident of this city, is a guest at the Dominion.

W. H. Austin, of Wellington, and W. W. Williams are among those staying at the Queen's.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Superintendent of Education Robertson Will Be the Head Master.

It is understood that in connection with the establishment of the Normal school at Vancouver, the duties of principal will in the meantime be undertaken by Superintendent Robertson. The major portion of that official's work extends from midsummer to Christmas, and as the school will not be ready for work until New Year, Mr. Robertson will undertake the work of headmaster immediately after that date.

It is quite possible that one of the other teachers will be the inspector resident at Vancouver, and that the only additional expense therefore will be for the salary of an arts master, for the present. The expense of heating and lighting and, indeed, of furnishing rooms for the school will fall on Vancouver, which has voluntarily undertaken that duty.

It is not yet known how many there will be in the classes as this is a new department, and the organization by which applications are received is not yet completed.

His new duties will entail the residence of Mr. Robertson in Vancouver for a portion of the year. His visits to Victoria being only such as will be necessitated for supervising generally the work of the department. The routine work will be left to his assistants.

DEPORTED TO EUROPE.
One of the Suspects, Arrested at New York, Not Allowed to Remain.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 28.—The Italian named Guida, who arrived in this country two weeks ago in company with the alleged anarchist Marcano, was today, on instructions from the treasury department, ordered to be excluded from this country and deported to Europe. The men were charged with being parties to a plot to kill President McKinley.

BIG CROP OF APPLES.
(Associated Press.)
New York, Aug. 28.—According to the National Apple-Shipping Association the crop of apples this year in the United States and Canada will be the largest of any crop in the history of the country. There is a market for apples abroad and it is said that Great Britain, France and Germany are prepared to take some of the surplus.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.
(Published by B. Williams & Co., Brokers, Phone 233.)
New York, Aug. 28.—The following are the closing quotations on the Stock Exchange: American Sugar, 119½; Canadian Tobacco, 62½; People's Gas, 60½; C. M. & St. P., 112½; C. R. & Q., 124½; Manhattan, 91; C. E. I. & P., 105; R. R. T. 54; Atchafalpa, 70; T. C. & L., 69½; A. & W. com, 34½; B. & O., 71½; Louisville & Nashville, 71; Cont. Tobacco, 25½; money loaning at 1½ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Furnished by Messrs. J. F. Foulkes & Co., 405 P. E. R. Telephone, Toronto.

Branton & Golden Cr.	36
Bute & Boston	35½
Canadian G. F. S.	74
Carlton McKinnon	92
Carlton Hydraulic	131
Centre Star	153
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	37
California	84
Danahues	156
Deer Trail Con	4
Evening Star	9
Fairview Corp	24
Golden Star	74
Gold Hills	3
Giant	3
Hammont Reef	54
Iron Mask	32
Jim Blaine	11
King	256
Knob Hill	65
Lone Pine-Surprise Con.	61
Monte Christo Con.	34
Montreal Gold Fields	34
Montreal & London	19
Morning Glory	4
Mountain Lion	65
Noble Five	6
North Star	974
Novelty	24
Old Ironsides	75
Oliver	9
Payne	92
Primrose Mand	4
Rambler Carbide Con	24
Republic	74
Silex Sovereign	15
Victory	62
Wag Eagle Con	152
Waterloo	24
Whitney	9
Sales:—Morning—Fairview, 500 at 25½; Golden Star, 500, 500 at 7, 500 at 7½; White Bear, 500, 500 at 14, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 15½; W. D., 1,000, 1,000 at 13½; Cariboe Hydraulic, 300, 500 at \$128, 100 at \$120. Afternoon—Golden Star, 2,000, 500, 2,000 at 6½, 500 at 7, 1,000, 1,000, 500 at 7½; Hammond Reef, 500 at 5½; White Bear, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 15½; California, 2,000 at 8½; Black Tail, 1,500 at 12½.	

HOTEL FOR SALE.

We have a fine Hotel of 43 rooms Location the best in Victoria. The House is doing good business, and sold only on account of departure of proprietor. Full investigation solicited. Principals only need apply. Will be sold at a very low figure. Part of purchase money can remain to suit buyer. Fine dining room and bar in connection. This is an opportunity for some one to engage in Hotel business at a price not soon duplicated in Victoria. Apply to

J. F. FOULKES & CO.
35 Fort St., Victoria.

Sporting News.

YACHTING.
NEW VESSEL FOR GORDON BENNETT.

(Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 28.—The steam yacht *Lystria*, built for Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, by W. Denny & Bros., on designs furnished by Geo. L. Watson, was launched this morning at Dumbarton, Scotland. She is the largest yacht built on the Clyde, is over 2,000 tons, designed to steam 15 knots an hour and has a straight stem.

LACROSSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER'S VICTORY.

(Associated Press.)
Montreal, Aug. 28.—The New Westminster lacrosse club defeated the Nationals, of this city, by 9 to 3 yesterday. Commenting on the result, this morning's *Globe* says: "The New Westminster lacrosse team are record breakers. At least they made a record for quick shooting and accurate target practice that ought to make a 'pompom' blush hard enough to get out of the business. No one exactly knows what the time record for three consecutive lacrosse goals scored was, but if anybody can remember anything faster than yesterday's hurricane finish he would confer a favor on the lacrosse-loving public by making his experience known."

THE RING.
FAILED TO ARRANGE FIGHT.

New York, Aug. 27.—After an ineffectual attempt to get on a match for the heavyweight championship with Jeffries to take place before the Horatio L. express, at midnight, the same result, came to light: "I am through. I will retire from the ring and not claim the championship from Jeffries. I am ready and on edge to meet him next Friday night."

JEFFRIES READY TO FIGHT.
Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28.—Jas. J. Jeffries said last night, regarding a fight with Fitzsimmons, that he was ready to fight Fitz or any other man who will put up the forfeit money and agree to the terms.

THE RIFLE.
DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Aug. 28.—In the Macdonnell cup matches yesterday afternoon the ranges were 200 and 600 yards, seven shots, possible 70. Gunner A. Fleming, of Fifth O. A. Victoria, won 85, with a score of 65. Sgt. Bodley, of the same regiment, came next with a score of 64, winning 65. Sgt. Major Macdonnell won 65 with 63.

LOCAL MEN WELL TO FRONT.
Ottawa, Aug. 28.—British Columbia men are well up in the aggregate in the Dominion rifle matches. The second day opened with weather conditions perfect.

HAYSTACK SHOOTING TO-DAY.
Ottawa, Aug. 28.—Sergeant Hayhurst, who won the Queen's prize at Biscay some years ago, and who hurt his eye by the bursting of a soda water bottle yesterday, was able to shoot again this morning.

LAWYER'S.
VICTORIANS CARRY AWAY PRIZES.

A feature of the tennis tournament at Vancouver, which culminated yesterday, was the phenomenal playing of R. P. Schwengers, who won the championship and cup. He has undoubtedly developed a dashing, clear style of play, which will make him a formidable antagonist to the brightest amateurs in the tennis realm. The Victorian representatives captured all the first prizes. The results of the final games were as follows:

Open singles—Schwengers beat Johnson, 6-0, 6-1; Schwengers beat Mahon, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3.
Open singles, ladies' championship—Miss Goward beat Miss Hulbert.
Open doubles, gentlemen's championship—Goward and Hulbert beat Hunter and Schwengers.
Open doubles, ladies' final—Mrs. Crow Baker and Miss Goward beat Miss Creery and Miss Hulbert.
Open mixed doubles, final—A. T. Goward and Miss Green beat Alexis Martin and Miss Goward.
Gentlemen's handicap—A. T. Goward and Schwengers (owe 20) beat F. G. Crickmay and A. Proctor.
Gentlemen's handicap singles—Schwengers beat Goward.
Final between Crickmay and Schwengers to be played to-day.

THE WHEEL.
The following officials for the bicycle meet on Saturday have been appointed: Judges, Capt. J. F. Foulkes, Capt. H. M. Graham and Herbert Kent. Track judges, J. A. Hinton, Wm. Christie, A. W. Currie and S. B. Hughes. Starter, Mr. W. H. Anners, A. R. McFarlane and W. H. Price. Clerks of the course, Beaumont Bogan and P. C. MacGregor. Timekeepers, A. A. Davidson, Vancouver, official time-keeper of the C. C. A. W. L. Chaloner, A. A. Clayton and Chas. Deany. Referee, W. Edwards.

The preparation of the track will be in the hands of R. W. Nevin and W. L. Clayton.

A large number of entries have been received from all parts of the Coast. Special fares are being arranged on all steamboats and railways. The tramway company will have sufficient cars on hand to handle the big crowd which will undoubtedly attend. The competitors will be notified that if they are not ready to start exactly at the time their race is set for, they will be disqualified, as the club is determined that the events shall come off on time.

In order to make genuine competition, the judges will be notified that if the competitors are not racing satisfactorily the race shall be called off. One of the features of the meet will be an exhibition of trick riding by a Vancouver lad, 14 years of age. Cyclists are requested not to forget the club race tonight under the captaincy of H. Kent. The start will be made from the Bank of Montreal corner at 7:30 o'clock.

Steamer Willapa arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon from her long trip up the West Coast. She had a number of passengers, including ex-Governor Dewdney, who has been inspecting the mines at Sidney Inlet. Little of interest is reported beyond the fact that the placers at Wreck Bay are continuing to give excellent results, the latest information being a clean-up of \$1,100 by three men in nine days. At Coal Harbor the miners have got their diamond drill to work with every encouragement of success. The

down passengers were: Mr. Dewdney, Mrs. Emery, A. S. Emery, Mr. Baker, J. White, Mrs. Huxtable, Master Wood, Mrs. Wood, Miss L. Fraser, Miss R. Fraser, Miss Penwill, Mr. C. F. Penwill, Master L. Dancville, Mr. Warner and Miss Jekers.

PASSENGERS.
Per steamer Bonville, from the Sound—T. M. Spofford, Mrs. Spofford, Mrs. H. Smith, Capt. Thompson, W. R. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jno. Wagg, T. B. Marion, Hy. Shady, Mrs. Dushy, Mrs. Lister, Miss Smith, J. Hemmingway, W. R. Mosler, W. B. Brown, J. West, J. Ryan, J. Solar, M. L. Lott, R. Lott, T. Wyckoff, J. Greenwood, H. Jager, J. A. Steel, R. Watson, J. Martin, G. T. Waltes, W. W. Williams.

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